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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Kornlyenko, Akhromeyev, Zamyatin News Conference AA 1
AFP Report AA 2
Falin Criticizes McFarlane View of ABM Treaty AA 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]
Chernyshev Charges U.S. With 'Distortion' of Treaty AA 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Oct]
Space Research Director Interviewed on SDI AA 9
[Vienna NEUE AZ 19/20 Oct]
General Mikhaylov Details Arms Outlook AA 10
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 21 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Political Meeting Held in Sofia BB 1
Gorbachev Departs Moscow BB 1
[PRAVDA 22 Oct]
Greetings to Ceausescu BB 1
Arrival in Bulgaria BB 1
Delegations' Arrival BB 2
Gorbachev Meets With Zhivkov BB 3
Kulikov Attends Meeting BB 3
[TANJUG]
Meeting Opens BB 3
Zholkver Commentary BB 3
PRAVDA Previews Pact Session BB 4
[21 Oct]
Pact Defense Role Viewed BB 6
[Baygorov in PRAVDA 21 Oct]
Gorbachev Documents Published In Bulgarian BB 7
CEMA Nuclear Energy Committee Reports Progress BB 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Ponomarev Attends Socialist International Meeting CC 1
Addresses Conference CC 1
[PRAVDA 18 Oct]
Meets With KPOE Leaders CC 6
[PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Moscow Arrival CC 6
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Israeli Prime Minister in Washington for Talks A 1
Reagan, Peres Meet A 1

Shultz Talks With Peres A 1
Ukrainian Paper Accuses U.S. Diplomats of Spying [AFP] A 2

CHINA

Tolkunov, Delegation End 'Warm' PRC Visit [IZVESTIYA 19 Oct] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan, W. Europe Stance on Trade with USSR Viewed [Alekseyev] C 1
U.S. Pressuring Japan to Buy Advanced Aircraft [Popov] C 2
Anniversary of Relations With DPRK Marked [Reshetilov] C 2
Brief: DPRK Science Exchange C 4

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Protests to Pakistan on Shelling 9 Oct [PRAVDA 9 Oct] D 1
Kapitsa Says Afghanistan Not on Summit Agenda [TANJUG] D 1
Afghan TV Cited on Exposure of CIA Agents D 1
DRA Protests to Pakistan Over Shelling 21 Oct D 2
Acts Against DRA 'Jeopardize' Pakistan's Future D 2
Afghanistan Protests U.S. 'Interference' D 3
Pakistan Requests U.S. Economic, Military Aid [Kachanov] D 4
U.S. Speeds Delivery of Weapons to Pakistan D 5
Pakiston Attempts To Justify Martial Law D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gorbachev Congratulates Cambodia's Heng Samrin E 1
Talyzin Meets With Lao Delegation E 1
CPSU Greets Cambodian Party Congress [PRAVDA 13 Oct] E 1
Cambodia Protests UN Representation E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Pochivalov Details SFRY Economic, Social Ills [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Oct] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Arkhipov Confers With Irish Trade Minister [PRAVDA 19 Oct] G 1
Turkish Muslim Delegation to Visit Baku, Mahachkala G 1
Kovalev Examines Netherlands Missile Deployment G 1
French Communist Party Begins Election Campaign G 2
USSR-France Cooperation Anniversary Marked [Kasparov] G 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RSA Radio Sends Coded Messages to UNITA J 1
Angolan Statement on RSA Air Raids Cited J 1
Zimbabwe President's Views on S. Africa Reported J 2
RSA Seeks Agreement With Mozambique J 3
Briefs: Mozambique Trade Accord J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR-Argentina Sign Bilateral Trade, Economic Pact K 1
Presidium Greets Alfonsin on Argentine Jubilee K 1
Revival of Cuba-Uruguay Ties Defies U.S. Boycott [Medvedenko] K 1
CIA Plots To Sever Bolivia- Cuba, Nicaragua Relations K 2

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Council of Ministers R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom on CPSU Program R 1
Demichev Attends Concert by Pyongyang Ensemble R 1
Tajikistan Earthquake Relief Under Way R 1
Gorbachev Tyumen, Kazakh Speeches Published [PRAVDA 17 Oct] R 2
Anthology of 1946-1955 CPSU Documents Issued [PRAVDA 17 Oct] R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Reports 9-Month Industrial Production Results [PRAVDA 20 Oct] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Cited on Meat, Milk, Eggs Output, Purchases T 1
Agricultural Developments for 17-19 Oct T 1
Farm Equipment Supply Issues Discussed T 2
Details of Siberia, Kazakhstan Harvest Reported [Ruvinskiy] T 3

KORNIYENKO, AKHROMEYEV, ZAMYATIN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD221458 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 22 TASS -- A press conference was held here today in connection with the USSR's new proposals on questions of nuclear and space armaments. The following officials took part in the press conference: First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, Chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, First Deputy Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin.

Opening the press conference, Leonid Zamyatin said:

"The Soviet Union, guided by the desire to create conditions for the adoption of practical measures which would make it possible to curb the arms race and defuse the explosive situation in the world, has advanced concrete proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the entire range of problems related to space and nuclear -- both strategic and medium-range -- armaments."

Leonid Zamyatin recalled that the essence of these proposals was set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his statements in Paris. "Proposals for preventing the development and deployment of strike space weapons and radically cutting the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States which reach their respective territories constitute the core of the new Soviet initiatives", he said.

"Combined with our previous actions, these proposals make up a complete of concrete constructive measures the implementation of which would bring about a genuine turn in the development of international relations, termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space."

(The) new Soviet proposals, the speaker went on to say, found approval of political and public circles practically in all countries. "The interest in the Soviet proposals is particularly high on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting which gives an opportunity for adopting major decisions on the questions of curbing the arms race and effecting a turn for the better in the existing international situation." [passage indistinct]

Objective underlying [as received] the development of ABM system is to provide the United States with a capability of making a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union with impunity and deprive it of a possibility to retaliate, the marshal said.

"Under these conditions, conceding any restrictions and, the more so, deep cuts in strategic offensive armaments without an accord banning strike space weapons means neglecting the Soviet Union's security. We shall never agree to that," he emphasized.

Georgiy Kormiyenko was asked what was the explanation for the fact that American Administration officials stubbornly describe the new Soviet proposals as "counter-proposals."

Washington, the Soviet representative replied, "would very much like to evade responsibility for the failure of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments to make any advance so far. So the attempt is being made to create the impression that the United States earlier advanced some proposals, while the USSR is doing this only now. In actual fact, the American side, ever since the beginning of the Geneva talks, has not made a single new proposal."

In reply to the question if the Soviet Union is being engaged in research similar to the American SDI programme, Marshal Akhromeyev said: "the Soviet Union is conducting basic research in the field of outer space. Work is also being carried out on developing and perfecting space-based systems of missile attack early warning, reconnaissance, communications, navigation and meteorology. But we are not engaged in the work on creating strike space weapons, we are not developing an ABM system of the country. In brief, we do not have "star wars" programmes analogous to the American ones. The USSR strictly complies with the treaty limiting ABM systems."

The journalists were interested in what might be the further development of events in the situation when the United States is continuing nuclear tests after the Soviet Union introduced a moratorium on its nuclear explosions.

Georgiy Korniyenko recalled that the Soviet Union introduced the unilateral moratorium, starting from August 6 this year till January 1, 1986, but will remain valid further on as long as the United States followed the example of the Soviet Union. "Unwilling to end nuclear weapon tests, U.S. officials usually refer to the verification problem. But this is just an excuse," he pointed out.

The Soviet representatives have refuted the United States claims that the Soviet Union now has a military advantage. They cited the concrete figures on each type of weapons proving the existance of rough military parity between the sides.

There was a question among others: Is the U.S. administration's assertion that the SDI programme is "highly ethical" since it is designated not against people but against missiles, true?

"The thesis 'missiles against missiles, not against people' is a deception built on people's fear of nuclear weapons," Leonid Zamyatin stressed. "Propaganda aside, the essence of the American SDI boils down to the perfidious aim: To assure the United States a capability to make a nuclear strike at the USSR with impunity and deprive it of a chance to retaliate. What is ethical here?"

"As the emergence of nuclear weapons did not result in the elimination of conventional ones, so the strike space armaments will not rid mankind of nuclear weapons," Leonid Zamyatin went on to say. "And the authors of the SDI are well aware of that. The development and deployment of strike weapons in outer space and an anti-missile defence of the country on their bases will inevitably result in an increase and qualitative perfection of the strategic offensive armaments. That is why the SDI programme will cause an unchecked arms race in all directions."

AFP Report

WA221602 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 22 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is pursuing no space defence programme comparable to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Soviet Army Chief of Staff Marshal Sergei Akromeyev said here today.

"The USSR has observation satellites in space... but has not deployed a strike force" there, Marshal Akromeyev told journalists at a press conference on Soviet disarmament proposals for next month's U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva.

"We are not working on any programme comparable to SDI," he said.

The Soviet Army chief also referred to an article he had written in Sunday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA, in which he hinted that the Soviet Union might match SDI -- the so-called "star wars" project -- with its own programme.

The PRAVDA article said that if Washington went ahead with its plans for space-based military systems, the Soviet Union "could not afford not to take counter-measures in the fields of offensive weapons as well as in others."

In "other" systems, Marshal Akromeyev included "defensive weapons including those based in outer space," the article said.

SDI involves research on ways of shooting down incoming missiles in space before they reach their targets.

Leonid Zamyatin, who directs the powerful International Information Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, said: "The United States will never have a monopoly on space weapons."

Questioned at the press conference on the current situation of Marshal Akromeyev's predeccessor, Marshal Nikolai Orgarkov, Mr Zamyatin said the former army chief "has not disappeared."

"He continues to work fruitfully," he said.

Marshal Ogarkov, who was sacked from the post in September 1984 for reasons that are still unclear and who has been little heard of since, now "occupies a high post in the defence ministry," Mr Zamyatin said.

FALIN CRITICIZES MCFARLANE VIEW OF ABM TREATY

PM211337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Valentin Falin under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Pretexts, Slander, Treaties"]

[Text] R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security aide, was originally a Marine. A delicate attitude toward the norms of international law is not his province. And he has been assigned to watch over not legality, but "U.S. interests" which are by no means the same thing. The latter, as they will not fail to observe to you, is a most dynamic category; in contrast to treaties, which hold life captive in the articles and paragraphs of convention.

Repeating yourself tiresomely, trying to wriggle out of it, and arguing that the United States respects the law? Too much honor for others and too much trouble for you. There is a simpler way: To say there are no immutable obligations. And that's that. No eternal enemies and no eternal friends, only imperial interests are eternal! The notorious war cry of the British Tories is adapted to the Washington manner.

Violence to principles and common sense is perpetrated with such cynicism that even hardened bourgeois "democrats" are shuddering. Not suprisingly. They are being treated like pawns with no opinion of their own, no dignity, and no self-esteem. Some grow tougher skins as a result of this treatment. But there are also those whose skins become thinner and their outrage seeks an outlet.

R. McFarlane's recent speech was the last straw for many people in the West. For 13 years the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems has been interpreted in the way it was formulated: The creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of sea-, air-, or space-based or mobile land-based ABM systems and components is BANNED [uppercase word published in boldface]. Under the 1972 treaty, the USSR and the United States undertook, further, not to give other systems and technical devices, apart from those specifically designated, the capability to counter strategic missiles and their elements at all stages of their flight. Both powers renounced the emplacement of ABM systems beyond their own national territories. No one's national sovereignty extended into space. Consequently, a barrier was erected to the strike armaments race in near-earth and outer space.

For 13 years, the world failed to realize it was reading by syllables, without perceiving the main thing. The Reagan administration itself was misled for 4 years. Back in 1984, it officially stated: "The ban enshrined in the ABM Treaty on the creation, testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components of such systems applies to systems utilizing a directed particle beam and any other technology used for this purpose." Among themselves, it is true, the Americans argued about what constitutes "research" and how experiments to satisfy scientific curiosity comply with testing, for use by increasingly aggressive doctrines, models of new weapons or individual elements of such weapons exceeding the treaty's framework.

It turns out there was no point in their arguing, it was in vain that they curbed their fantasy and their appetites. McFarlane lit up U.S. television screens and declared that the 1972 treaty "sanctions and authorizes" the deployment and testing of ABM systems in space. So that's it. You can't fire at an approaching missile from a hunting rifle. Strictly speaking, a rifle comes under the term "mobile" and "rechargeable" system. But as soon as it's a case of a combat satellite, then everything's okay if previously unused "physical principles" are employed to strike the missiles.

It's all very simple. According to McFarlane's logic, limitations under the 1972 treaty are restricted to traditional systems, while a new agreement must be reached on unconventional systems. In other words, although the ABM Treaty is of unlimited duration, it must be admitted that it has had its day and we must think about "updated" concepts for the future. Actually, the Soviet side is not advised to think. It is being palmed off with Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative." But what if the Soviet Union prefers, as is its wont, to have its own opinion? Then they will set about slandering its position and blame it for the fact that there will be no agreements at all. As though the United States concludes agreements out of kindness.

From childhood every Russian is familiar with the funny story about how the keen-witted soldier cooked gruel from an ax. In the broth McFarlane is concocting, the function of the ax is performed by "point E" of the agreed statement accompanying the ABM Treaty. This point stipulates that in the event of the future creation [sozdaniye] of weapons systems based on different physical principles and containing components which could modify antimissiles in particular, corresponding discussions and agreements should take place between the parties. Naturally, this was written in so that scientific and technical discoveries would not harm the basic idea of the treaty, which is designed to prevent the arms race in one more very sensitive sphere. Given a distorted approach, however, everything, including axioms, can be turned upside down.

The soldier took an ax for his breakfast, but he cooked a natural product. Washington's skilled workers are taking half-phrases out of the context of the 1972 treaty to undertake an act of subversion against international peace and cooperation -- an act which, like all other acts of sabotage of U.S. origin, is presented as manna from heaven.

In its 21 October issue NEWSWEEK notes that the overthrow of the legal viewpoint of three previous administrations and the former interpretation of the treaty provided by Reagan himself was the result of a "slip of the tongue." It can happen to anyone. "What was left for the President -- to dissociate himself from his national security aide?" the magazine was told by a White House spokesman. Understandably, it was easier to repudiate the treaty. According to NEWSWEEK, the "slip of the tongue" was turned into policy, into a lever for pressurizing adversaries and allies in NATO.

If this is improvisation, then it is carefully prepared. If there was a "slip of the tongue" then perhaps it was mistimed, but useful. Let's recall what Reagan and McFarlane said in late December 1984 and early January 1985 about the motives which prompted Washington to embark on the ABM Treaty. In their interpretation, Americans at that time were guided by sheer expediency. At the technical development level of the seventies it was cheaper to live with the treaty. Lofty words about peace and the solution of the questions which arise in a spirit of consensus, in the view of the present U.S. rulers, bore no weight, bear no weight now, and do not affect the material part of the treaty. They are like a toast at a banquet. The main thing is not principles, but technology. It has made headway since then and it is time to consider whether it is not more advantageous to eliminate the ABM limitations. This cannot be ascertained without tests and it is inconceivable to conduct tests without violating the treaty. The conclusion is obvious -- the U.S. treaty heritage must be revised, proceeding from the President's "democratic" convictions and inspiration.

For those who are unable to make the effort to remember, we can state that as recently as 15 October R. Reagan repeated: "The idea of using technical and technological successes in America to create a system for our defense against nuclear missiles is morally justified." According to him, the "moral" imperative rates higher than legal commitments especially because "our (American) prime efforts and funds are being used in an attempt to create new equipment and technology whose aim is to save human lives"; in contrast to the "anti-American" (the President's term) strategy to which the United States adhered in the past and to which it adheres today and which "creates a threat to the lives of totally innocent people." Alas, expatiations on the need to bring principles into "harmony" with technology are constantly hammering home the same point -- the former treaties are defective and unnecessary. The peoples will lose nothing if the United States cancels them.

But are international agreements necessary at all? Do the Americans need agreements, especially now that the U.S. military potential is undergoing an unprecedented upsurge? The extreme conservatives are categorical -- they are unnecessary and harmful. Their calculations do not include even the most minimal rapprochement of the sides' positions or even a clearing of the air in relations between West and East.

Let's listen to C. Weinberger. He spoke at the same time as McFarlane and could not make a slip of the tongue, but read perfectly off a prepared text. "America's interests are not engraved in stone anywhere," the defense secretary said. "We must never be tempted to define the range of our vitally important interests... Opinions about vitally important interests will sometimes depend on the circumstances of a specific case, including trends and the internal importance of a situation. The need to win requires clearly defined aims and firmness and resolve on America's part."

The form in which this is set forth is somewhat ornate, but the content is evident even to the naked eye: "Strategy in the defense field," it was this strategy which was the subject of Weinberger's speech, is geared to "victory" and the United States must not encroach in advance on the freedom of choice of the means of achieving "victory" at any time and anywhere in the world. It is more convenient to act according to circumstances than to keep to treaties. Until the skies descend on the earth and the oceans swallow up the continents.

The power-drunk secretary says what the U.S. military-industrial complex thinks. "We must examine the possibility of a real breach of the ABM Treaty," he said, without beating about the bush or grimacing.

And they are examining this possibility. But yet again, their "ungrateful" allies and friends have failed to understand or value the impulse of Reagan and those who think like him. They assert that some officials within the administration itself have been wondering whether the time has not come to engage in something more serious than white-washing. As a result a "compromise" has been born. The public has been told: "The President has examined the recommendations and reassessment of the (ABM) treaty. We believe that a broad interpretation is the correct one. But the President has decided that the United States must remain within the present framework of the treaty, within the framework of the present interpretation of the treaty, in accordance with which there is no need to use the expanded version to achieve our aims."

McFarlane was not disowned. According to a White House deputy press secretary, McFarlane reflected "a new and important understanding of how the treaty can be objectively interpreted." The aide was in a bit of a hurry and anticipated the President and the secretary of state, revealing a position which was being kept in reserve. But, in principle he was correct; even if G. Shultz, the head of the diplomatic department, is considered to be more correct. The United States is voluntarily limiting itself in the expectation that the public will become accustomed to the worst that is to befall it.

Popular wisdom has it that you learn from every setback. Obviously not every setback, and it does not apply to everyone. How many occasions and reason Washington has had to see sense! On the basis of its own errors and other people's. But it does not want to. It does not want to consider the fact that other people's interests, no less important than U.S. interests, exist, and that these interests are guarded by weapons no less formidable than U.S. weapons. As for the resolve to defend freedom and honor, here too the Americans do not have a monopoly. It is not worth being deluded. In general, if a person is obstinate that does not mean he is strong.

CHERNYSHEV CHARGES U.S. WITH 'DISTORTION' OF TREATY

PM181013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev: "Criminal Actions; Washington Tries to Distort the ABM Treaty"]

[Text] The Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, concluded in May 1972, has now been in effect for more than 13 years and is one of the foundations on which the sides' relations are built. Its signing denoted recognition by the Soviet Union and the United States of the objective interconnection between offensive and defensive systems and of the dangerous role which attempts to create a large-scale ABM system would play in provoking an arms race. The preamble to the treaty clearly states that "effective measures to limit ABM systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the arms race and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons."

Its conclusion also marked recognition of the fact that only mutual restraint in the sphere of ABM systems can make possible progress along the path of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. Thus, the ABM Treaty, according to the design of the sides which signed it, is meant to fulfill two extremely important functions: first, to be a kind of brake and a restraining factor on the arms race and, second, to serve as the principal foundation and basis for the whole process of limiting and reducing arms.

During the validation of the ABM Treaty, the USSR and the United States have twice -- in 1977 and 1982 -- examined it jointly, we emphasize jointly, and have agreed unanimously that it continues to meet their interests, operates effectively, and does not require changes or amendments. Essentially, this assessment of the treaty by both sides has confirmed over and over again that the interconnection between offensive and defensive arms is of a lasting nature, regardless of the technical level that their development has reached.

But in March 1983 the United States proclaimed the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" and began intensive work on the "star wars" program -- a program for the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements and the development [razrabotka] of space strike arms. It is quite natural that such actions conflict with the principles on which the ABM Treaty is based. For this important document prohibits the deployment of ABM systems in the interests of defending the entire territory of the United States and the USSR (that is, large-scale ABM systems) and the creation [sozdaniye] of a basis for such defense.

Rejection of the ABM Treaty under conditions whereby its tremendous international significance is clearly recognized throughout the world would mean a frank admission for Washington that its aims are by no means those of curbing the arms race and proceeding to arms reductions. This was why the U.S. Administration did not venture to follow the persistent appeals of figures such as Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle, for example, to get out of the treaty. A different path was chosen -- the path of maneuvers, of seeking "loopholes" in the formulas of the treaty itself, and of one-sided "reinterpretation" and "revised" interpretation of its articles.

At first the U.S. leadership "contented" itself with claims that the United States was just conducting "research," which the ABM Treaty supposedly does not prevent. Later, however, the premises of laboratories and scientific establishments became too "cramped" for this "harmless research." There arose an ever greater need to perfect and test assemblies, components, models, and prototypes of space strike arms and they needed to "step out" onto firing ranges and, what is more, into near-earth space.

The scale of work assumed such a nature that it became clear even to official Washington that it had to seek more "serious" explanations for this. A new step was taken on the path of destroying the ABM Treaty: Interviewed on U.S. television during the NBC program "Meet the Press," R. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, declared that the ABM Treaty "sanctions and approves" tests which are "an inalienable part of the development [razrabotka] of systems. According to him, the agreed statement accompanying the treaty "permits" the testing and creation [sozdaniye] of ABM components based on "different physical principles" to antimissile missiles, that is, such "exotic" antimissile means as laser and beam weapons, and so forth.

Thus, we see here an attempt to totally distort the essence of the ABM Treaty and to justify Washington's antitreaty actions by means of a "new interpretation" of it. For article V of the ABM Treaty quite unambiguously prohibits the creation [sozdavat] and testing of ABM systems or components which are space-based. The claims that the treaty's provisions apply only to those ABM systems and components which existed at the time it was signed are designed for manifestly uninformed people.

In actual fact, the treaty's provisions -- and any specialists can confirm this -- apply to any systems designed, as defined in article II, to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectories.

Since the ABM components being created [sozdavat] within the framework of the "star wars" program -- including laser and beam weapons, and so forth -- are designed for precisely this purpose, that is, they are meant to replace (or complement) the antimissile missiles mentioned in the treaty, then all the treaty's provisions apply in full to them. And, above all, the ban on the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components.

As for the references to the agreed statement, here too we see a blatant juggling of facts. The said statement really does not rule out the possibility of the sides' acquiring antimissile means "based on different physical principles," but only within the framework of the restrictions envisaged by the treaty as a whole, that is, for each side in one permitted region (each side is permitted to have just a limited ABM system in one region -- the capital or an ICBM base -- V. Ch.). But the large-scale ABM system with space-based elements envisaged by the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a territorial and even a global system, totally prohibited by the treaty. Consequently, the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment for it of laser, beam, and other destructive components "based on different physical principles" is a direct violation of the treaty.

It was not for nothing that THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in connection with R. McFarlane's "new interpretation" of the ABM Treaty that for 13 years the treaty has everywhere been understood the way it was formulated: That any ABM system placed in space is prohibited. Now it is maintained this treaty means the opposite. That "not permitted" and that "from below" means "from above." All this, the newspaper concludes, must put even the most arch-jurist in Washington in an awkward position.

Something else is also noteworthy. The present U.S. Administration has "revised" not only the legal interpretation of the ABM Treaty by previous U.S. Administrations, but also its own earlier statements. Thus, for example, reports submitted to the U.S. Congress by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1983 and 1984 set forth a position according to which the ABM Treaty imposes restrictions on ABM programs based on the "use of directed energy" or other "nontraditional technologies."

What tasks have those persons in the U.S. Administrations of the ABM Treaty made both by previous administrations and by the present administration, are producing a "new interpretation" of it now set themselves? It is perfectly clear they are pursuing the aim, first, of "freeing" themselves of the fetters which do not give the "star wars" strategists any "freedom" and, second, of removing all obstacles and all factors which still curb the arms race in any way.

All this must undoubtedly arouse and does arouse serious concern in sober minded specialists and politicians, including in the United States itself. As C. Smith, one of the most authoritative U.S. experts on questions of arms limitation and former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT I), declared recently, a "new reading" would make the ABM Treaty a "dead letter" and create doubts as to the advisability of concluding any other agreements in the arms control sphere with the United States. According to him, the present U.S. Administration's attitude to the AMB Treaty "reminds us of a number of cases in history when treaties have been treated like scraps of paper."

D. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, condemned the "new interpretation" of the treaty as "not inspiring confidence." He emphasized that such a decision will have "serious and far-reaching consequences" and will "jeopardize arms control."

It is possible to agree fully with this opinion. Indeed, how would it be possible to speak of limitations and reductions in nuclear arms if the United States has, in point of fact, denounced the chief existing agreement in the sphere of limiting the arms race? The transfer of the arms race into space, the Soviet Union has declared repeatedly at a most authoritative level, would make the reduction of nuclear arsenals objectively impossible.

Evidently, some people in Washington are too worried by the program advanced by the Soviet Union for improving the dangerously explosive international situation and fear the very possibility of this program's realization. The "new interpretation" of the ABM Treaty has been thought up by those "strategists" in the U.S. Administration who are seeking to abolish all measures in the sphere of limiting and reducing arms and to preserve tension in the world and who wish to lead the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms into an impasse and to secure the failure of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

SPACE RESEARCH DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON SDI

AU211427 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 19/20 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] In the competition between offensive and defensive weapons, the offensive ones always win, because the offensive weapon that overcomes a new defensive weapon of the other side costs only a fraction of what the defensive weapon costs. This is the basic position from which Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Moscow Space Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, assesses the U.S.-pushed space defensive arms program as a project that will drastically accelerate the arms race.

Sagdeyev, with whom NEUE AZ had a talk in Vienna, was a member of the Soviet delegation at the Socialist International's disarmament conference [held in Vienna 16 and 17 October]. The view of McNamara (U.S. defense secretary under Johnson) back in the 1960's that the development of defensive weapons brings more offensive weapons, is still valid, according to Sagdeyev. Even Alfred Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb and propagator of Reagan's "star wars" program -- says the Soviet scientist — has admitted that SDI cannot ward off 100 percent of enemy missiles, as Reagan had originally asserted.

Why, then, are Americans doing this? Quite in the cool, little propagandistic Gorbachev style, Sagdeyev analyzes: First, the United States is again -- as it has done in the past -- seeking to win strategic supremacy by an advance in a technological field. Second, according to Sagdeyev, the SDI program is an answer to the "freeze" movement in the United States: A defense system appears to be more acceptable and "more peaceful." Third, economic pressure is to be exerted on the Soviet Union.

What is Sagdeyev's opinion about the charge that the Soviet Union is farther advanced than the United States? Both powers are not very far advanced in their research. The Soviet Union lags behind a bit. But that is only laboratory research, he says. The point where it becomes dangerous will be reached only when it gets out of the laboratory.

GENERAL MIKHAYLOV DETAILS ARMS OUTLOOK

AU211426 Vienna DIE PRESS in German 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Peter Martos report on interview with General Konstantin Mikhaylov, member of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Vienna -- In the interest of disarmament, the Soviet Union is ready to change its previous position in the negotiations with the United States. In a talk with DIE PRESSE, a member of the Red Army General Staff not only hinted at the price Moscow would be ready to pay for U.S. renunciation of space armament plans, but in General Mikhaylov's opinion, even far-reaching verification of future treaties could be possible. At the same time, he revealed details about armament plans Moscow wants to implement if President Reagan's SDI project is continued.

General Constantin Mikhaylov, deputy head of the administration for legal and administrative affairs of the General Staff, [rank, name, and title as published] has obviously been "politically" prepared for the interview, which was arranged through the APN Soviet news agency. As a participant in the disarmament conference of the Socialist International [held in Vienna on 16 and 17 October] ("I was particularly attentive because this was the first time that I have attended such a meeting in the West"), he naturally has to represent the Kremlin's propagandistic position. The discussion indeed goes back again and again to long-known Soviet lines of argument. Nevertheless, there are some rather striking statements.

The most important of these in view of the forthcoming Geneva summit meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan concerns the problem of verification of future treaties. Mikhaylov: "Regarding chemical weapons, too, additional measures are envisaged besides national control methods." The general mentions on-site inspections as well as constantly manned observation posts in "enemy territory," which, he says, "could function in the same way in other sectors." The Soviet Union is just as much interested in verification as the United States -- only, disarmament should not be determined by verification; it must be the other way round, otherwise the "cart would be put before the horse."

A cautiously worded verification offer to the United States is being wrapped up in a plea for the USSR's will to peace: The SS-20 intermediate-range missiles that have now been pulled out of Europe in the past few months "can now also be verified: They are no longer in active combat positions, not even in the eastern Soviet Union." In this context Mikhaylov gave the number of SS-20 missiles trained on Europe as 243 units. At the same time, he announced that the carrier systems of the withdrawan missiles -- self-propelled mounts and semitrailer trucks -- "will be dismantled in October and November."

The General Staff seems to have rather concrete ideas about the next steps if the United States does not abandon its Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). According to Mikhaylov, the USSR would not imitate [Western] technology but would "utilize existing technology of its own." This would mean: 1) expansion and further development of offensive missile systems that "could overcome" SDI; 2) Production of antisatellite weapons; and 3) Soviet "special projects" on which no details were given. Naturally, the general uses the opportunity for tying in propaganda: With the U.S. project and the Soviet reaction to it "all past agreements would be destroyed: In principle no arms reduction would be possible any longer."

On the whole, Mikhaylov regards space-based defense systems as "hardly possible in the near future."

To the question of whether the Soviet Union has pursued projects similar to SDI, he gives an evasive answer at first: "No, at present nothing is being tested that would violate ABM Treaty (on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems)." The moratorium that was unilaterally proclaimed in 1983 is still valid to his day, even though the tests at that time were not completed, he says. But: "Of course, scientific research is continuing to develop." A second question following up the first, as to whether experiments with new technologies had been made earlier, was answered evasively: There have been scientific tests with lasers, "but not for military purposes."

The last question to the Soviet general concerns the fate of the dismissed chief of the General Staff Nikolay Ogarkov. Nikhaylov depicts its as something "quite normal" for an officer to be suddenly transferred to another assignment. Asked where Ogarkov is assigned now, the general laughs: "He is working and healthy."

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL MEETING HELD IN SOFIA

Gorbachev Departs Moscow

PM221025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee left Moscow for Sofia 21 October to attend a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The delegation includes Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, Konstantin Rusakov, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, Ye.K. Ligachev, M.S. Solomentsev, and V.M. Chebrikov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, and N.V. Talyzin; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, and V.P. Nikonov, and other comrades.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was also in the send-off party.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1332 GMT on 21 October in its "Novosti" newscast coverage of Gorbachev's departure says Menteshashvili and Smirtyukov were also present.]

Greetings to Ceausescu

LD212206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2138 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On the way to Bulgaria the Soviet party and government delegation, while flying over the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, conveying to them and to the whole Romanian people sincere greetings and wishes for further successes in socialist construction.

Arrival in Bulgaria

LD211700 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 21 TASS -- A Soviet delegation headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here today to attend a regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. National flags of the USSR and Bulgaria were hoisted at the airport.

The delegation was met by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Dobri Zhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov. Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Alekandrov, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Andrey Lukanov, Georgiy Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhayilov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, the secretary of the Bulgarian Agricultural People's Union, first deputy president of the State Council of Bulgaria Petur Tanchev, the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party Stoyan Karadzhov and representatives of the public.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov reviewed the honour guard. The national anthems of the USSR and Bulgaria were performed.

The meeting party included Ambassador of the USSR to Bulgaria Leonid Grekov.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 21 October in the "Vremya" newscast coverage of Gorbachev's arrival in Sofia shows the presence of Raisa Gorbacheva.]

Delegations' Arrival

LD211615 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 21 TASS -- The following delegations arrived today in Sofia for a regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states:

Of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar,

Of the German Democratic Republic, headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker,

Of the Polish People's Republic led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski,

Of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu,

Of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak.

The delegations were met by Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, other party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Gorbachev Meets With Zhivkoz

LD211959 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 21 TASS -- A friendly meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, who arrived in Sofia at the head of a Soviet party and government delegation for a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkoz, was held at the government residence "Bojana" today.

Kulikov Attends Meeting

LD220728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0301 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries will begin its session in Sofia today. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, is also participating in the meeting. The meeting is held behind closed doors.

At the end of the meeting a joint document will be published which according to well informed sources could launch fresh initiatives to reduce the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and against militarization of space and to revive detente.

Meeting Opens

LD220830 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 22 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened in Sofia today. The Soviet delegation at the meeting is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party-and-government delegations of the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization have arrived in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to participate in the work of the meeting.

Zholkver Commentary

LD211956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The Political Consultative Committee is the highest body of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Its sessions take place in turn in the capitals of the fraternal countries. Taking part in its work are party and state leaders of the socialist community. Immediate problems of the cooperation between socialist states are discussed. This is now, above all, the problems of the defense of peace. The situation in the world now is explosive. As was noted at the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a very dangerous tendency has become apparent in the policy of the major capitalist powers.

The passing of time and the practice of imperialism, especially American imperialism, highlight the essence of this policy with increasing clarity: social revenge [revansh] on the basis of achieving military superiority over socialism, maintaining of international tension at a level which would justify the creation of more and more types of mass annihilation weapons, and even the militarization of space.

This is a dangerous and, at the same time, totally hopeless policy. Socialist countries have a powerful shield: the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This year they unanimously decided to extend the term of this treaty. In so doing it again was stressed that socialist countries will not tolerate a violation of the present military-strategic equilibrium and the establishing of the United States' and NATO's military superiority.

But the arms race is not our choice. On the contrary, at the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum the necessity of adopting crucial decisions, which aim to limit the arms race and stop the slide toward war again was pointed out. It is precisely this goal that is pursued by the new, radical proposals recently set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Other Warsaw Treaty member states also are putting forward specific constructive initiatives for strengthening universal peace. I remind you of Bulgaria's appeal for the Balkans to be turned into a nuclear-free zone and of the proposal from the GDR and the CSSR on creating a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe.

Socialist countries are engaged in peaceful and constructive work. They are completing the drawing up of new, even broader plans for the economic and social development for the forthcoming 5-year plan and for the long-term period to the year 2000. Above all we need peace in order to implement these plans. It is precisely for this reason that we consider the curbing of the forces of militarism and war and the securing of a stable peace and reliable security to be the fundamental problem of our times.

PRAVDA Previews Pact Session

PM211449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Zhmyrev report: "No Task Is More Important"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 20 Oct -- Under the agreement reached, the next conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is being convened in Sofia.

The Bulgarian capital awaits its friends and allies. The second half of October has arrived, when it is planned to hold here the routine conference of the Warsaw Pact's highest organ.

This is always a major event in our peoples' life. Especially this year. This is the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, a victory whose main lession is that war must not be repeated! This precept is devoutly preserved and put into practice in the fraternal socialist countries. This is the year when, by their unanimous decision, the Warsaw Pact was extended; this pact was and is, in present-day conditions, the guarantee of the freedom, security, and peaceful future of the participating countries. The Warsaw Pact is a peoples' alliance in the true sense. An alliance which threatens nobody and which is wholeheartedly devoted to the defense of peace.

Today this task is more topical and urgent than ever. The U.S. and NATO pursuit of military superiority has made the situation in the world explosive. And the plans nurtured in Washington for the militarization of space could push mankind still further toward the brink of the abyss. That is why foreign policy issues are at the center of the attention of the Marxist-Leninist parties and governments of the fraternal states.

The conversations and talks between leaders of the allied socialist countries which have taken place this year have demonstrated the unity of their assessments of the international situation, their common firm resolve not to permit the violation of military-strategic parity, and their equally united conviction that a turn from confrontation to detente is possible and peace could be secured.

The USSR's radical new proposals set forth recently by M.S. Gorbachev are aimed at improving the international situation, ending the arms race on earth, and preventing an arms race in space.

"The Soviet Union convincingly refutes Washington's false propaganda aimed at justifying the arms race," G. Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defense of Peace, told us when we met. "Every sensible person warmly supports the new Soviet proposals and the coordinated peace-loving policy of the fraternal socialist countries."

A theoretical conference was held in the Bulgarian capital recently on the theme: "The Warsaw Pact -- Guarantor of Peace and Security." The reports, delivered by well known Bulgarian historians, specialists in international law, and military leaders, pointed to the tremendous significance of this alliance of states which have proclaimed socialism and peace to be their ideals -- an alliance qualitatively new in its aims and tasks.

Bulgaria is an impressive example of how a small country which only a few decades ago was the target of imperialist intrigues and unequal relations has gained high international prestige. Together with our community's other countries, it pursues consistently and with initiative a course of strengthening peace and detente and equal international cooperation. Firmly supporting the peace-loving course of the USSR and its other allies, it actively puts forward its own initiatives too. Thus there was a wide response for its highly topical proposals about concrete steps to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as well as the resolutions submitted by Bulgaria, jointly with other countries, to the United Nations on curbing the naval arms race and strengthening the security of non nuclear powers and others. Imperialism's attempts to deflect the socialist state from its consistent, principled positions on international questions and bring various kinds of pressure to bear on it through sanctions or political provocations like the notorious "Antonov case" are in vain.

It is no coincidence that in recent years Bulgaria has been the venue for a series of major forums of the peace-loving public -- such as the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, the international dialogue meeting on the theme of "Peace and the Trade Unions," the traditional writers' conferences under the slogan "Peace -- Hope for the Planet," and numerous regional meetings of fighters for peace. Sociologists could make many interesting discoveries -- how all this promotes the growth of the Bulgarians' national self-consciousness and their political and labor activeness, and how it develops patriotism and internationalism.

Here, for instance, is a characteristic sign of the times which testifies clearly to the active support of Bulgarian working people for the BCP's foreign policy and the growth of their desire to make a personal contribution to the cause of peace: the steady growth in contributions to the fund for peace and solidarity. Set up last year, this fund already has tens of thousands in voluntary contributions in its account.

To uphold peace -- that is the unanimous instruction of the peoples of the fraternal countries, who are convinced that by joint efforts war can and must be prevented. This is the aim of the policy of their parties and governments and all the activity of the defensive alliance of socialist states.

Pact Defense Role Viewed

PM211109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[S. Baygarov article under the rubric "A Topical Theme": "Socialism's Shield"]

[Text] To preserve a peaceful sky over Europe -- this most urgent task of our time is confidently resolved by the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries, together with all peace-loving forces.

The military-political defensive alliance of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR was set up in the capital of the people's Poland in spring 1955 in response to the increased threat from the NATO bloc, which was formed 6 years earlier. The decades which have elapsed have shown quite clearly that the Warsaw Pact Organization was and is the reliable shield of peace and the peoples' security. More than once, the internationalism, solidarity, and unity of the socialist countries have been the decisive force, wrecking the aggressive plans of imperialism and its accomplices.

As the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum noted, "a very dangerous tendency has emerged in the policy of the biggest capitalist powers. The course of time and the practical actions of imperialism, especially American imperialism, are casting an increasingly clear light on the essence of that policy: social revanchism on the basis of the attainment of military superiority over socialism..." This policy is at best unrealistic. The preservation of the military-strategic equilibrium with the West, the curbing of the forces of militarism and war, the safeguarding of lasting peace and reliable security -- these are the most important tasks of the Warsaw Pact states.

The effectiveness of the alliance of fraternal countries is the result of close coordination of the participants' efforts. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact a well oiled machinery has grown up and operates, whereby a coordinated line is elaborated and implemented in the international arena. The Political Consultative Committee is the embodiment of the allied states' equality and sovereignty. The committee members periodically meet for sessions which are held in the capitals of the Warsaw Pact countries by turns. The special role of the Political Consultative Committee is due to the fact that the top party and state leaders of the fraternal countries take part in its work.

Here a common approach to the key problems of international relations on which the attention of the fraternal parties, their Central Committees, and the governments of the allied states is focused, is determined on the basis of a comradely exchange of opinions. The Political Consultative Committee's high prestige is indicated by the fact that many initiatives put forward by the committee in recent years have formed the basis of the decisions of major international forums or been reflected in a series of important bilateral interstate documents.

Within the framework of the coordinated policy, the Warsaw Pact countries undertake collective actions and individual initiatives in the United Nations, at the conferences in Stockholm and Geneva, and at the Vienna talks. The socialist community states advocate the development of mutually useful ties with the capitalist and developing countries, including ties in the political sphere, and consistently put this line into practice.

The Warsaw Pact countries and the communist and workers parties struggle consistently and resolutely for peaceful coexistence between states and for honest, constructive talks on an equal basis.

It is up to the Western leaders, and first and foremost the U.S. leaders, to have their say. And that does not mean only words. The international public awaits concrete, practical steps along the path to stable peace. It is time at last to renounce attempts to test socialism's "durability." History has repeatedly demonstrated the futility of such attempts. It is apposite to recall that pack in early 1922 V. I. Lenin wrote: "You cannot now intimidate us with isolation and blockades, or with intervention." And if that was impossible then, it is even more impossible now. The Warsaw Pact and its mighty military-economic potential are the reliable basis for ensuring the socialist community countries' security. Lasting security for the allied states is also achieved through the high political state and morale of their armies and through the pooling of their defense efforts.

The latest achievements of military technology and skilled servicemen devoted to lofty ideals reliably defend the borders of the socialist camp.

GORBACHEV SPEECHES, INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED IN BULGARIAN

LD212221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[from the "Vremya" newscasts]

[Text] The Bulgarian Communist Party's publishing house Partizdat has published a collection of speeches and interviews by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev entitled "On the Leninist Path" [po Leninskom puti] in Bulgarian. Reporting the publication, the Bulgarian agency BTA notes that the published reports and speeches set out the strategic course of the Leninist party on solving the most topical problems of the development of the country of the Soviets. The agency points out that material on the main questions of the fight to halt the arms race and to maintain and strengthen peace in Europe and the whole world occupies a significant place in the book.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMITTEE REPORTS PROGRESS

LD172333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1852 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- The 49th session of the CEMA standing committee on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy was held in Moscow 14-17 October. Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and, in accordance with the agreement between the CEMA and the Government of Yugoslavia, the SFRY took part in its work. Also taking part in the session of the committee were representatives of the Unified Nuclear Research Institute, and of the "Interatominstrument" and "Interatomenergo" international economic associations.

A report by the chairman of the committee on the 25th anniversary of the work of the CEMA standing committee on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy was heard. The participants in the session noted that the committee had implemented a broad range of measures for the organization and development of multilateral scientific-technical and economic cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the field of atomic power-engineering, the processing and making harmless of radioactive products, nuclear instrument-building, the manufacture and use of isotopes and sources of radiation, and safety from radiation.

The results of cooperation within the framework of the committee have exerted considerable influence upon the formation and development of national programs in the sphere of atomic (?science and) technology and nuclear power-engineering in the CEMA member-countries, and promoted the speeded up creation [sozdaniye] of atomic energy capacities and nuclear technology installations.

The committee discussed tasks arising from the decisions adopted at the 40th session of the CEMA committee, and the 114th, 115th, and 116th sessions of the Executive Committee of the council.

The results of work to implement agreements on the assimilation of power-sets with water-cooled reactors of 1,000 mw, and the development [razrabotka] of fast neutron reactor installations of high capacity in the period 1984-85, were considered. It was noted that cooperation within the framework of the agreements is developing successfully. At the same time long-term tasks in the development of cooperation in the field of physics, thermal hydraulics, the safety and reliability of reactors, and the creation of new types of equipment and experimental facilities, were defined.

The committee considered and approved the technical conditions required for the transportation of spent nuclear fuel by rail, and security (?regulations) for its transportation by sea.

After considering a report on the creation of improved radio-nuclide apparatus for radiation treatment of malignant neoformations, the committee adopted a decision to focus cooperation in this field on the development of a complex of automated apparatus. The committee confirmed a report on work done in 1985 and the work plan for 1986-87.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and businesslike and comradely mutual understanding.

In connection with the 25th anniversary of the commission's work, a photo exhibition was organized in the CEMA building. In connection with this, the "Interatominstrument" international economic association for nuclear instrument-building organized a specialized exhibition of instruments and devices manufactured by the member-organizations of the association.

[Words indistinct] session of the commission were signed an agreement on cooperation in carrying out scientific-technical and design work in the field of atomic thermal substations (ATETS) and atomic thermal-supply stations (AST) for generating industrial steam and for the purposes of district heating, and a protocol on extending the agreement on creating a temporary international team to carry out joint research in [word indistinct] physics for the 1986-90 period.

An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy was signed between the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission and the Polish State Atomic Energy Agency.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Addresses Conference

PM181058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Own special correspondent and TASS report: "For Cooperation in the Struggle Against the Nuclear Threat" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, 17 Oct -- The Socialist International conference on disarmament opened here yesterday in the Hofburg Palace. This is the second such forum; the first was held 7 years ago in Helsinki. The conference has gathered delegations from the social democratic and socialist parties of around 50 countries.

The leaders of many socialist and social democratic parties of Europe, North and Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Australia are taking part in the conference's work. A Soviet delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; a CPC delegation; M. Komatin, general secretary of the disarmament conference in Geneva, representing the United Nations; representatives from the Nonaligned Movement; and deputies to the European parliament have been invited as guests and observers. Among the guests are representatives of movements struggling for freedom and independence -- the South-West African People's Organization (Namibia) and South African National Congress. An official U.S. Government delegation headed by K.Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was also invited.

The conference was opened by Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz, chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria. A speech was delivered by W. Brandt. The opening report at the conference was presented by K. Sorsa, chairman of the Socialist International conference on disarmament which is being held here. A speech was delivered by Soviet delegation head B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Despite differences in their approaches to a number of sociopolitical questions, he said, the positions of the CPSU and the Socialist International on the main problems of ending the arms race are either close or identical. Both communists and social democrates proceed from the understanding that the existing stocks of nuclear weapons are sufficient to destroy all life on earth many times over.

Meanwhile, the accumulation of mountains of weapons continues. A qualitatively new factor has appeared in the last year or two -- the plan to militarize space.

Mankind has now reached a line which, if crossed, might usher in events which would be uncontrollable and exclude the very possibility of reaching agreement on arms limitation and reduction. The unchecked arms race -- above all the nuclear arms race -- is already placing a heavy burden on the peoples in peacetime. There is a gigantic waste of material, human, and intellectual resources. In the capitalist countries, the arms race is leading to direct cuts in social spending and the growth of unemployment.

The leadership of our party and state proceeds on the belief that, in this new situation, the way of thinking and acting that has existed for centuries must be radically changed. The essence of the matter is that it is now naive to seek security by improving shield and sword. In the nuclear missile and space age security cannot be assured by military means and military force. Profound realism and political boldness are now needed -- boldness in taking steps capable of really getting things moving, putting a stop to the arms race, and starting the arms reduction process.

Its new initiatives, on which the attention of the entire world is now fixed, reflect the vigor and boldness characteristic of the Soviet leadership's entire style at the contemporary stage. They encapsulate the will of our party, state, and people to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The recent period, and particularly the months that have elapsed since the April (1985) Plenum of our party's Central Committee, has been marked by a number of fundamentally important steps by the Soviet Union in the arms reduction sphere, including a number of unilateral measures.

The entire world now knows how the U.S. Administration responded to all this. It responded to the ending of nuclear explosions with new nuclear explosions. It responded to the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe with the expedited buildup of Pershing II and cruise missiles. And it responded to the proposal on a peaceful outer space with a test of the ASAT antisateelite system against a real target.

But this has not diminished the USSR's resolve to strive to curb the arms race. This is quite clearly established by the extensive program for improving the explosive international situation that was announced in Paris by M.S. Gorbachev.

The focus of the program put on the negotiating table at Geneva is the range of measures aimed at totally banning space strike arms for both sides and cutting very radically -- by 50 percent -- the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories.

The prevention of the militarization of space is a fundamental priority. If space strike weapons are created [sozdano], they may be used for surprise aggression in conjunction with existing nuclear weapons. Moreover, the appearance of space strike arms will inevitably entail an increase in the numbers and an improvement in the quality of nuclear weapons, including delivery means.

The Soviet Union has no program to create [sozdaniya] space strike weapons. But if the "star wars" program continues to be implemented, the Soviet Union will take measures -- albeit not necessarily analogous to the American ones -- to restore military-stragegic equilibrium.

The other major proposal put forward by M.S. Gorbachev is aimed at facilitating agreement on a rapid reciprocal reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

It is of fundamental importance that the USSR considers it possible to reach a separate agreement on this question without linking it directly to the problem of space and strategic arms.

The Soviet Union has also expressed readiness to start an exchange of opinions on medium-range nuclear means with France and Britain.

The third exceptionally important step concerns medium-range missiles in Europe -- the region where the risk of a nuclear conflict is particularly great and particularly dangerous. The number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the European zone now stands at 243, that is, it is back at the exact June 1984 level when U.S. actions prompted us to resort to countermeasures.

The immediate aim of the program for the improvement of the international situation is to reduce the terrible danger confronting the peoples. It does not encroach on anyone's security. Its implementation would mean the biggest step in modern history toward real disarmament, toward the physical elimination of a substantial part of today's most dangerous means of mass destruction.

This would be an abrupt turn for the better in the entire course of world events and would mark a significant advance toward a goal so dearly desired by all peoples -- the prohibition and TOTAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- and would offer all people the optimistic prospect of life without fear in the future.

The Soviet peace plan for Europe, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech in France, has the same aim.

The question of what path Europe will take can and must be decided in Europe. Europeans are called upon to make their own substantial contribution to surmounting tension and preventing nuclear war. The Soviet Union is by no means planning to build a dam in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean which would isolate the United States from Western Europe.

Detente was born in Europe. But the principle of it is universal. The problems of peace are no less acute in Asia today. During their Moscow visit the representatives of the Socialist International's consultative council advocated setting up a "forum for talks on questions of Asian-Pacific security and disarmament." The Soviet proposals are in the same vein.

The Soviet Union's peace initiatives and proposals cover a wide range of disarmament problems on both a global and a regional scale. But in the West, especially on the other side of the Atlantic, they are still going on about the "Soviet military threat." They say this, but there are no grounds for what they say. Because our country, by dint of its social nature, has not threatened and is not threatening anyone -- either in the East or in the West. In the Soviet Union there are neither classes nor social strata for professional groups interested in war, aggression, or getting rich from the arms race. War propaganda is prohibited by the Soviet Constitution. Soviet people are unanimous about the arms race -- we do not need it.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum approved the draft new edition of our party's program and the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000. They state quite clearly and unequivocally our unshakable will for peace and our aspirations in the domestic policy sphere, which are exclusively peaceful and creative.

The Soviet Union's princple is peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. And our country wants it to become an immutable law of international life. This also determines our attitude toward the United States, which the USSR has never intended to attack. No one has been able to produce evidence that the USSR is threatening the United States with military intervention and wants to conquer one or a dozen U.S. states. A threat cannot be posed by a state which is unilaterally taking such important steps and imposing such self-restrictions in the military sphere as we are taking and imposing.

The world public and people in all countries are looking forward to the Soviet-American summit with warranted excitement and hope. They have a right to think there will finally be a change for the better in the approach to the most pressing question of the present day -- whether or not there will be a nuclear war. The Soviet leadership is doing everything to ensure that that meeting leads to positive results both for Soviet-American relations and for the international situation as a whole.

But, unfortunately, it has to be said that some U.S. leaders are stricking to the old line. They keep saying that the "star wars" program will continue to be implemented. They are again talking about the Soviet proposals being one-sided in some way; they are looking for evidence of dirty tricks in our proposals. Some people are urging outright rejection of the propsals without even scrutinizing them properly.

Often they try to reinforce the false "Soviet threat" thesis with fantasies about the so-called "expansionism of the Soviets." But anyone who is even remotely acquainted with the Marxist-Leninist theory of the historical process ought to know that it eschews "export of revolution." This adventurist and futile concept was repeatedly denounced by both Marx and Lenin.

Throughout the postwar period contradictions in world politics have hinged chiefly on the clash between two trends, two approaches to the question of war and peace.

In the past 40 years the USSR has put forward proposals on the whole gamut of questions relating to ending the arms race. The range covers the nuclear sphere, including stopping nuclear tests; chemical weapons; conventional armaments; the strength of armed forces; and military expenditure. In limiting and reducing any type of weapon, the USSR will go as far as its partners are prepared to go. But, so far Washington and NATO have rejected or simply ignored the Soviet proposals. They have rejected or ignored them because they are banking on force, on attaining dominant positions in international relations, and on achieving nuclear superiority.

Behind all this we find, above all, the interests of those who are getting rich on the arms race. Lenin once said: "War a 'terrible' thing? Yes. But it is a terribly PROFITABLE thing" (complete Collected Works, Vol 26, p 377). Literally every day brings reports about big business' avid desire to get involved in the "star wars" program. The Pentagon has already signed contracts with 800 firms for the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons.

The Soviet Union counters the sinister "star wars" program with the "star peace" concept. The proposal "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Space Under Conditions of its Nonmilitarization" was submitted to the United Nations by us. The peaceful exploration of space offers good prospects for mankind's economic and social progress. But, all this can become reality only on one imperative condition -- the militarization of space must be prevented.

The struggle between the two lines in the world arena continues. But we are confident the dangerous course of events can be overturned. There are extremely substantial grounds for our condidence.

The USSR has the ability to deal a crushing rebuff to all attempts to encroach on our security. The Soviet people have complete faith in their strength and in socialism's inexhaustible potential for responding to all challenges and overcoming all difficulties. But military confrontation is not our choice.

THE SOVIET UNION IS READY TO CONTRIBUTE ALL THE RESERVE OF MATERIAL POTENTIAL AND GOODWILL TO THE STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE PEACE. The other socialist community countries have the same stance. Many of the parties represented here have been able to see that for themselves. The PRC can play an important role in increasing the potential for peace.

Your conference is attended by representatives of the Nonaligned Movement. Its moral and political authority is on the side of peace. We rate highly the proposals put forward by the leaders of the six states from four continents in the well-known Delhi declaration.

This conference is also attended by an official representative of the United Nations, whose 40th anniversary is being widely marked in the world at present. We attach great significance to the comprehensive growth of the United Nations' authority and effectiveness as a unique and all-embracing organization designed to promote the preservation of peace.

The forces of antiwar opposition and of mankind's self-preservation are growing and expanding. Together they form a mighty potential for peace such as has never existed before.

The USSR is also counting on the common sense of statesmen invested with power in their respective countries. The tragic experience of wars in the century now drawing to a close has been a lesson both to ordinary people and to those who head states and parties.

The forces opposing the demons of war are truly incalculable. We are now witnessing a very important and highly promising process -- the most diverse circles are showing increasing readiness to support constructive new political approaches to resolving the disarmament problem.

The international workers movement established a tradition of mass struggle against wars and militarism long before its representatives gained access to the levers of foreign policy. "Socialists," V.I. Lenin wrote, "have always condemned wars among the peoples as barbaric and brutal." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 26, p 311). But, before 1914 and again during the thirties, the workers movement was unable to prevent the outbreak of war -- to a considerable extent because it was split and divided into warring camps. We must not and have no right to allow anything similar to happen today. History teaches that war must be combatted before it begins.

Joint efforts can achieve a fundamental turnaround in the international situation and the ending of the arms race. In documents and many speeches at this conference we have seen new opportunities for joint or parallel actions by social democratic and communist parties to which life itself and their position and world outlook dictate that they should carry out their prime duty -- to do the utmost to free mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

That is why it is now very important:

-- to explain to the peoples the truth about the ominous danger, to prevent them becoming accustomed to the atmosphere of the arms race and to send the alarm, because time does not stand still;

-- to convince people that it is possible to end the arms race by means of serious, equitable talks, taking account of each country's legitimate security interests;

-- to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among all peace-loving forces irrespective of ideological differences and among all states large or small;

-- to move more resolutely from words to deeds; to work to turn the anxiety of hundreds of millions of people for the fate of peace into concrete, purposeful actions and various acts against the adventurist plans which lead to the unleashing of war.

The Socialist International and the parties belonging to it can do far more than hitherto to counter the fuelling of hatred and fear in international relations and to create the climate of trust which is so necessary for achieving positive results at talks among states. In this context, the CPSU confirms its readiness to develop constructive cooperation and dialogue with the Socialist International.

The speeches on foreign policy questions by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the bold Soviet initiatives have shown the world that the full force of reason, based on a thorough scientific knowledge of the international reality, high understanding of responsibility for the fate of mankind, and the steadfast will of our party and state leadership are directed toward resolving the great task of preventing nuclear war.

The world situation is such that no responsible politician or organization can allow themselves to remain aloof or confine themselves to general appeals.

The CPSU appeals to you -- social West and East -- let no opportunity for bringing all the factors of peace into play go unused.

Those present listened to B.N. Ponomarev's speech with great attention.

Meets with KPOE Leaders

PM211354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In an Atmosphere of Unity"]

[Text] Vienna, 19 Oct -- A meeting was held yesterday at the Communist Party of Austria (KPOE) Central Committee building between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the Socialist International conference on disarmament, and F. Muhri, chairman of the KPOE.

During the talk there was an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest. Both sides reaffirmed the prime importance of the active joint struggle of all peace-loving forces to prevent the militarization of space that is being carried out by the United States, to ensure the peaceful use of space, to end the arms race, and to ensure universal disarmament. F. Muhri stated that Austrian Communists make an extremely positive assessment of the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives and associated proposals.

The CPSU and KPOE representatives reaffirmed their desire to continue to advocate the further development of comprehensive relations between the USSR and Austria.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of unity, friendship, and solidarity, were V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; E. Scharf, member of the KPOE Central Committee Politburo; and H. Steiner, chief of the KPOE Central Committee International Department.

Moscow Arrival

LD191825 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Ponomarev, which took part in the conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, returned to Moscow from Vienna today. The delegation was met by Comrade Dolgikh and executive staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD182254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio, with "international affairs journalists" Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; Rudolf Kolchanov; Anatoliy Naimushin, Sofia correspondent; Boris Andrianov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; Nikolay Agayants; Pavel Kasparov, commentator; and Vladimir Fadayev, commentator]

Geneva Summit

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] The USSR's new peace initiatives and its consistent and principled foreign policy based on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between two opposing systems are meeting with support and approval from the Soviet people and a broad strata of the international public. We are asked by war and labor veterans (Matvey Ivanovich Krasilnikov), from Moscow, (Pavel Mikhaylovich Gerasimov) from Tomsk, (Drapchyan) from Yerevan, and many others, to talk about the Soviet large-scale peace program. Its basic propositions were, as you know, set out once again in the report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on what the USSR and the United States are taking with them to the Geneva summit.

Extensively discussing and commenting on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Gorbachev's report, eminent politicians, public figures and the press in various countries are now stressing that the USSR has once again forcibly confirmed the principled nature of its foreign policy course. This confirmation, as many observers note, has been made on the threshold of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting with which the peoples of the world link their hopes for an improvement in the political climate. What are our country's positions with regard to this meeting?

[Kornilov] In our contacts with other states, the USSR -- and Comrade Gorbachev's recent visit to France totally confirms this -- invariably gives priority to seeking ways to relax international tension and prevent the threat of war. The USSR would also like to build up normal and equable relations with the United States. Confrontation between the USSR and the United States has never begun on our initiative. We also do not believe tension in Soviet-U.S. relations is to be explained by some sort of fated clash of interests. Therefore, we proceed from the point of view that both sides would have an interest in the success of the forthcoming meeting.

[Pravdin] And in the USSR's opinion, which problems should be the center of attention of the participants in the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue?

[Karnilov] The most important problems of the present day -- on the solution of which depends the elimination of the threat of war, the rebirth of international trust, and the creation of the prerequisites for the solution of other urgent questions of interstate relations -- are the problems of preventing the arms race in space, ending the arms race on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, and the strengthening of strategic stability. It is precisely toward achieving these aims that the major constructive initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to France are directed.

[Pravdin] These initiatives aroused a very broad international response and even today they continue to be widely discussed throughout the world. How are they assessed in the West?

[Kornilov] The assessments are not all the same. They depend on the positions the various politicians and press organs express. But if, from the incoming stream of responses, one highlights the main thing, the basic element, then there is every reason to say that the USSR's peace onslaught is welcomed by all who cherish a peaceful sky over the planet. The sober-minded politicians and organs of the press unanimously stress that the Soviet proposals are creating a good and constructive basis for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

This conclusion was also reached by the U.S. West European NATO allies who took part in an extraordinary NATO council session held at foreign minister level in Brussels a few days ago.

[Pravdin] And what is the U.S. position on the threshold of the Geneva summit meeting?

[Kornilov] To put it briefly, I would put it this way: If, when a few weeks remain before the meeting, one were to sum up the response that has been and is being made by Washington to the USSR's foreign policy initiatives, the picture would unfortunately by no means be what the Soviet and the international public would like to see. Yes, there has been some shift for the better: The Soviet proposals are no longer being cast back with a stereotyped exclamation of propaganda. Sober and realistic thoughts are maturing among the U.S. public, in political circles, and in Congress. But, one also sees other tendencies and other facts present at the same time, which cannot fail to cause concern and, what is more, alarm.

[Pravdin] What in your view is causing this concern?

[Kornilov] Well, let me recall just a few facts. In the period since 6 August -- when the USSR's decision unilaterally to halt all nuclear explosions came into force -- the United States has conducted three underground nuclear weapons tests, one after the other. It has conducted tests of the ASAT antisatellite system and of a military laser device -- acts which lead directly to the beginning of the deployment of space strike weapons and testify to the fact that the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to keep to a course of transforming space into an arena for militarist adventures.

[Pravdin] Who and what precise circles in the United States are not interested in progress at Geneva?

[Kornilov] The names and addresses of those who act as the generators of militarism and enemies of detente are no secret. It is not only right-wing conservative and reactionary circles in the Republican Party and not only the Pentagon, the headquarters of the war hawks. Behind the hawks who have built their nests on Washington's political Mount Olympus is America's big business and its core, the powerful military-industrial corporations. During 5 years of World War II, which took the lives of 50 million people, the U.S. armament magnates put more than $120 billion of pure profit into their safes. And what is happening today when Pentagon orders are being carried out by 30,000 main contractors alone, and when Washington's program for militarizing space is being estimated to cost the fantastic amount of $1 trillion? In 5 years the joint profits of the 10 leading U.S. companies producing arms have risen 2.5 times. The very powerful U.S. military-industrial complex is a most evil alliance of the bomb, the dollar, and the organs of power. These are the ones directly interested in world tension not being lowered; on the contrary, they want it increased and maintained at a level that would justify the development of ever more new weapons for mass destruction and the militarization of space.

However, and let us repeat this conclusion yet again, the situation in the world is now at a point where responsible decisions and responsible actions are required on the part of all states, above all those with significant international weight. It is more than evident that however diverse the political and social palette of the globe might be, all countries are faced today with the need to seek ways toward a world that would be characterized by trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation. A political dialogue is essential, a serious and constructive dialogue that is imbued with a sincere striving to uncover spheres of contact and a balance of interests and, extirpating the material roots of mutual suspicion and mistrust, to work together in eliminating the threat of nuclear self-immolation. The Soviet Union is ready for such a dialogue. It is up to the West.

'Rimpac' Excercise

[Pravdin] Chita listener (Andrey Mikhaylovich Makarov), to judge from his letter, follows the militarist preparations with which imperialist forces in the West are engaged. Addressing our program, he asks in particular that we speak about the naval maneuvers codenamed "Rimpac." This request will answered by Boris Andrianov.

[Andrianov] "Rimpac," in translation, means the rim of the Pacific. This is how the United States has dubbed the naval maneuvers which were held for the first time in 1971 in the vicinity of the Hawaiian islands. Since then, these militarist games have become regular, being held roughly once every 2 years. In accordance with Washington's designs, the "Rimpac" maneuvers were due from the outset to be of a multinational character. For this reason, in addition to U.S. combat ships and aircraft, detachments of the Armed Forces of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were drawn into being involved in them. However, all the signs are that such a composition of participants was not to the liking of the Pentagon stretegists. They considered the Pacific rim exercise unclosed, since it did not encompass all U.S. allies in the region. This gap was eliminated by Washington in 1980, when Japanese warships were for the first time put into operation in the "Rimpac" maneuvers. I point out the fact that they were dispatched on Tokyo's orders in violation of the Japanese Constitution, which prohibits the country from joining multilateral military alliances.

Nevertheless, as is now becoming clear, even this seemed insufficient for the Pentagon. According to a report in the Japanese ASAHI newspaper, a British squadron will also take part in the next "Rimpac-86" naval maneuvers. It will consist of eight warships headed by the aircraft carrier Invincible. Commenting on this information, obtained from Japanese military cirlces, ASAHI points out that the involvement of the British Navy in the "Rimpac" maneuvers means that these maneuvers go beyond the limits of the Pacific Ocean and are assuming a global scale. Thus, the Japanese newspaper notes, the United States is striving to demonstrate the unity of the Western camp and the effectiveness of the grand alliance in opposing the USSR from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Translated into commonly understood language this means it is a question of yet another large-scale military provocation being undertaken by Washington with in the framework of its strategy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Pakistan-Afghan Fighting

[Pravdin] Comrades (Pryadko) from Kiev Oblast, (Tyumenev) from Kuybyshev, and (Karlov) from Kaluga Oblast write: Recently in the press and in radio broadcasts there have been many reports that Pakistan is firing guns and mortars at Afghan villages situated along the border. What, they ask, lies behind these provocative actions by the Pakistan military? Vladimir Fadeyev answers our listeners.

(Fadeyev) The military regime of Ziaul Haq is acting in close alliance with the United States. It has been conducting an undeclared war against neighboring democratic Afghanistan for more than 7 years.

These actions are nothing other than attempts to halt, if not even to smash the process of revolutionary transformations in this country. It is an evident violation of international law; there cannot be any other interpretation.

But why is it that Islamabad has come into blatant conflict with international law, and most important, who and what is behind this? These are questions deserving more detailed discussion. The violation by Pakistan of the norms and laws of good-neighborliness started immediately after the April Revolution. It made part of its territory available for the Afghan dushmans. Training is being carried out in special camps by instructors from neighboring states and other Western countries, with the active cooperation of the authorities in Islamabad, of Afghan mercenaries for attacks on the territory of the neighboring sovereign state. To justify there actions. it was claimed that the April Revolution threatened Islam. The fire of the undeclared war began to flare. The Government of Democratic Afghanistan repeatedly addressed the Government of Pakistan with specific proposals directed at the attaninment of stability and security in the region. The continuation of barbarous aggressive acts against Democratic Afghanistan is in the interests of international imperialist circles, primarily the United States.

Indeed, the present U.S. Administration does not conceal the fact that the U.S.-Pakistan alliance is based on their parallel interests in Afghanistan. Pakistan has long been regarded by U.S. generals as a bridgehead for their rapid deployment forces.

These functions have been enshrined by corresponding military-economic deals between Washington and Islamabad. The latter, in appreciation of generous handouts from the master's table, is zealously performing the role of gendarme in this part of the globe.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER IN WASHINGTON FOR TALKS

Reagan, Peres Meet

LD182313 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 18 TASS -- President Reagan of the United States has held talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel in the White House.

As is clear from the President's pronouncements, matters aimed at strengthening the strategic military alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv were discussed at the talks. President Reagan assured the Israeli prime minister that the United States Administration would continue to do everything to ensure Israel's qualitative military superiority over other countries of the region. In practice that will mean, in particular, a much broader U.S. military and economic aid to the Israeli expansionists, the aid which already now amounts to 4,500 million dollars.

Shim'on Peres, for his part, told Reagan about his support for the U.S. "star wars" programme and confirmed Tel Aviv's consent in principle to the construction of a powerful transmitter of the subversive "Voice of America" radio station in Israeli territory for the purpose of conducting subversive propaganda, first of all, against the Soviet Union.

The talks in the White House have again shown that the United States and Israel intend to continue to pursue the course towards frustrating any efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem. Judging by the pronouncements of Peres and Reagan and the explanations given by the spokesman of the administration, neither Tel Aviv nor Washington are willing to recognise any other versions of a "settlement" except the notorious Camp David process which is based on separate deals, runs counter to the interests of Arab peoples and which has long run into a deadlock.

The U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister again rejected the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that Israeli official spokesmen stated after Reagan's talks with Peres that plans to sell U.S. fighters, mobile air defence installations and other hardware to Jordan to an aggregate of 1,550 million dollars were the only problem which gave rise to differences.

However, according to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, Peres when speaking after the meeting with Reagan stated Israel's readiness to "extend the hand of peace" to Jordan and to start direct talks with King Husayn.

Washington's commitment to the policy of separate talks and to attempts at bringing about a split in the ranks of the Arabs has been reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He spoke in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in support of the administration's plans concerning the sale of a new batch of U.S. weapons to Jordan to a total of 2,000 million dollars, indirectly linking the deal with the success of the U.S. efforts to draw Jordan into direct talks with Israel.

Shultz Talks With Peres

LD191325 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Washington,October 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

Talks between the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the Prime Minister of Israel Shimon Peres came to a close here today. The main purpose of the talks was to find ways for the revival of the "peace process" in the Middle East according to the Washington's scenario which is aimed at (?driving) a wedge between Arab countries with the help of imposing separate deals upon them in the face of the growing aggressiveness of Tel Aviv. According to G. Shultz, the discussions were very useful and fruitful.

Upon the end of the meeting American and Israeli representatives said that the present-day situation was especially favourable for holding separate talks and urged to start them immediately. Political observers stress in this connection that Washington and Tel Aviv are obviously satisfied with the tension in the Middle East which is being aggravated as a result of their actions and which they seek to use for their selfish foreign political purposes. According to Peres, the crisis should be settled not when it is getting imminent, but when it reaches large proportions.

The Israeli prime minister and the U.S. secretary of state again rejected point-blank the idea of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the solution of the problems facing the region and opposed the holding of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned. At the same time, much attention during the talks between the "strategic allies" was devoted to the discussion of the methods of drawing Jordan into a separate deal with Israel. Specifically they analyzed a possibility of exerting pressure on the sovereign Arab country using U.S. arms deliveries to Amman as a "pressure lever".

In response to the complete and unconditional support by Washington of Israeli expansionism, Peres said that Israel was ready to take part in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

UKRAINIAN PAPER ACCUSES U.S. DIPLOMATS OF SPYING

AU211316 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Some U.S. diplomats blantantly flout their diplomatic status, the Ukrainian edition of PRAVDA reports in its latest issue, which catalogues the "spying activities" of named diplomats at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. According to the paper, which reached here today, several members of the embassy's military personnel have been caught spying, particularly in the Ukraine.

Diplomats working for the Pentagon's intelligence service were using tourist trips with their families to drag their wives and even their children into their spying activities, the paper said. It gave the case of Lieutenant Colonel James Furleigh who "attempted to photograph industrial works at Kiev while pretending to take a picture of his wife on a bridge."

After failing in his attempt, a "deputy military attache, William Henry and his wife Deborah, also tried without any more success to photograph the same installations", the paper alleged.

As further examples, it gave Colonel William Halloran and his assistant Roy Peterson, who were arrested at Rovno, in the Ukraine, when they were photographing military installations and in Odessa, the assistant to the air force attache, who used the same technique of pretending to take a family snapshot to photograph the port.

Most of the diplomats named by the paper have left the Soviet Union. The U.S. Embassy has refused comment.

TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION END 'WARM' PRC VISIT

PM211340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, October 18 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, has ended an official visit to the Chinese People's Republic.

It was received by Li Xiannian, a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the PRC, and Peng Zhen, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress.

The meetings were of a businesslike nature and passed in a warm atmosphere. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Chinese relations of late. They noted the importance of restoring links between the supreme bodies of state authority of the USSR and the PRC and voiced readiness to broaden them.

The Soviet delegation was accorded a warm welcome in the cities of Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Beijing. During meetings with the senior municipal officials there, members of people's assemblies on both the Soviet and the Chinese sides pointed out the importance of restoring and developing contacts between local government organs of the two countries.

Speaking at a reception in the Soviet Embassy yesterday, Peng Chong, a deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, expressed confidence that the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to his country would be a major contribution to further strengthening the traditional friendship of the people of the two countries.

Lev Tolkinov said the delegation saw manifestations of the Chinese people's friendly feelings toward the Soviet people everywhere and expressed gratitude to the National People's Congress of the PRC for the hospitality accorded to the Soviet delegation.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet left for home today.

It was seen off at the airport by Peng Chong, other members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

On the same day, the delegation returned to Moscow.

It comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies N.A. Nazarbayev, B.N. Pastukhov, E. Yu. Salayev, V.Ya. Khodyrev, and G.I. Shegeda.

The delegation was met at the airport by Yu.V. Bondarev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; other officials; and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

W. EUROPE, JAPAN STANCE ON TRADE WITH USSR VIEWED

LD211847 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Commentary by Sergey Alekseyev -- read by announcer]

[Text] When Japanese officials talk of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, they tend to stress the dependence of economic matters on political relations. They make this dependence quite rigid. In their opinion, the Soviet refusal to make political compromises is the chief reason for the slowing down and even reduction of business transactions between our two countries. It would be naive and wrong to deny an interrelationship between political and economic issues. The founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin, regarded politics as a concentrated expression of the economic situation. In accordance with Lenin's formula, the Soviet Communist Party views successful economic cooperation with the catitalist countries as the material basis of relaxation policy.

The Soviet understanding of the political and economic aspects of cooperation is borne out by our relations with West Européan countries. In Europe, political relations are no less complicated than in the Far East. But despite the overall deterioration of the international situation, the Soviet Union and its West European partners have been finding ways and means of extending their mutually advantageous economic ties. In the past 5 or 6 years, which have been politically controversial, Soviet-West European trade has registered a marked increase. Last year, trade with France went up by 30 percent as against 1979, with Federal Germany by 40 percent, with Finland by 50 percent and with Italy by 70 percent. Over the same period, Soviet-Japanese trade, however, has dropped by 10 percent and Japan has receded into the background among the trading partners of the Soviet Union from among the industrialized capitalist powers.

It is absolutely obvious, and regrettably so, that the present level of Soviet-Japanese economic relations is way below their potential. The Soviet Union and Japan are cuntries with great economic, scientific, and technical potentials and their foreign trade structures are complimentary in many ways. Quite near Japan are the fastest developing regions of the Soviet Union with tremendous natural resources. Both countries, the Soviet Union and Japan, are now restructuring their economies. This too puts the spotlight on the need to improve the structure of their trade with each other.

It is a welcome development that the business community in Japan has recently become more convinced in the need to develop trade and cooperation with the Soviet Union. These issues have been considered at a series of meetings between Japan businessmen and Soviet economic managers. Political restraints, however, still make themselves felt as manifested by the Japanese Government's remaining harsh restrictions on technology experts to the Soviet Union, its inflexible approach to the crediting of equipment supplies and its refusal to discuss a long-term intergovernmental agreement about principles that should guide economic relations between the two countries. The sooner these barriers are removed, the greater opportunity there will be for the advancement of Soviet-Japanese economic relations, including trade. This in turn would help to improve the political climate inrelations between the Soviet Union and Japan which certainly would benefit both nations.

U.S. PRESSURING JAPAN TO BUY ADVANCED AIRCRAFT

LD212207 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 21 Oct 85

["New Militarist Targets" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 21 TASS -- TASS commentatior Aleksey Popov writes:

The United States is stepping up pressure on its Far Eastern ally, Japan, demanding from it ever new efforts in "joint defense." According to Japanese press reports, the United States is escalating a campaign intended to sell Japan advanced U.S. offensive weapons. Senior "salesmen" of U.S. military corporations are frequent visitors in Japan. Their purpose is to sell Japan E-3A AWACS planes, KC-135 refuelling planes and advanced F-16 and F-18 fighter-bombers.

If these weapons systems are bought, they will have a different strategic [word indistinct] compared with the weapons produced or bought by it before. The F-16 fighter with an extended range, which is a nuclear-capable plane, along with refuelling planes will be already a medium-range weapon. This system, backed by AWACS planes, will be an efficient offensive weapon capable of delivering strikes far beyond the 1,000 mile zone around the Japanese archipelago, the "defense" of which has been entrusted to Tokyo by Washington. The fielding of these armaments by Tokyo in addition to similar weapons already deployed at U.S. bases in Japan poses a grave threat not only to the Far East of the USSR but also to the vast areas of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

All this is fresh proof that those who would like to turn the Land of the Rising Sun into a land of rising militarism are not going to stop in their "endeavours." Quite recently the Nakasone government yielded to the demands of the U.S. and Japanese military and approved an ambitious five-year program for the buildup of the Japanese "Self-Defense" Forces in 1986-1990 and appropriated 18.4 trillion yen for the purpose, actually overstepping the on-per-cent limit on the growth of the country's defense spending. The public and opposition parties of Japan and certain circles in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party itself, opposed to the dangerous course of the government, warn that this step is preparing the ground for the runaway militarization of Japan. These fears are all the more justified since the U.S. and Japanese "hawks" make no secret at all from [as received] their militarist ambitions. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger voiced praise for the new Japanese military buildup program and said directly that it is just an attempt of the Japanese Government to attain the necessary level of armaments.

The energetic lobbying of envoys of U.S. military corporations and the Pentagon in Japan nowadays shows that Washington does not wait for the new Japanese military buildup program to be fulfilled but is setting new militarist targets for Japan. Symptomatically, the Americans are echoed by some Tokyo officials, who claim that the new five-year military buildup program is "inadequate."

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH DPRK MARKED

SK210602 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Article by Moscow Radio commentator Reshetilov]

[Text] As a result of the defeat of the Japanese imperialist militarists by the Soviet Army in August 1945, Korea was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial yoke.

The long-awaited freedom was realized in the end of the morning calm. After the liberation, the Soviet Army command in the northern half of Korea turned over soverignty to the workers. Thus, various basic social and economic reforms began.

The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with the DPRK for the first time. This served as a foundation for a broad international recognition of the new republic. Following this, many socialist countries, developing countries, and even a series of capitalist countries recognized the DPRK.

Thus, the attempt of the imperialist reactionary forces to isolate the DPRK in the international arena was completely frustrated. Most of the nations of the world have established relations with the DPRK.

The Republic has become a member of some 150 international organizations. For the past 37 years, the relations between the USSR and the DPRK have been actively developed on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

The comprehensive cooperation between the two nations has been strengthened every year. When the Korean people were expelling the imperialist aggressors, during the period from 1950 to 1953, the Soviet people fully supported and encouraged their fraternal people.

With the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in July 1967, USSR-DPRK relations were given new impetus. This treaty clearly demonstrated the two nations' resolve to consolidate the class unity between the two nations and peace and security in the Far East.

After this basic document was signed, our country concluded many consecutive agreements on trade, economy, science and technology, and culture, and actively developed cooperation in various fields of the national economy.

The Soviet people have extended invariable support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. From the first day following Korea's liberation, the Soviet Union made every possible effort to prevent the U.S. imperialists who occupied the southern half of the nation from perpetuating the division of Korea.

The Soviet representatives safeguarded the interests of the Korean people at many important international meetings, including the foreign ministers meetings in Moscow in 1945 and in Geneva in 1954.

During the past 40 years, the Soviet Union has safeguarded, at the United Nations, the right of the DPRK to independently resolve its destiny, and helped the DPRK consolidate the strongholds of its foreign policy. This is proved by the fact that a resolution to turn the armistice in Korea into a solid peace and to create conditions favorable for expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, with a view to forcing all outside forces to withdraw from South Korea, was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975.

As a result of the high-level agreements reached during the visit to the Soviet Union last May by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea entered a new stage of great upsurges.

Mutual cooperation has been actively carried out in all spheres political, economic, scientific, and cultural. The cooperation concerning issues relating to foreign policies, which is being strengthened and developed, is of great significance at a time when tensions in the Far East and other parts of the world are being aggravated because of the imperialists' maneuvers.

The visit to the Soviet Union last April by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, Premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK, and his meeting with Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and Soviet foreign minister, in Moscow last September, played a great role in developing and strengthening such cooperation.

Our two countries are resolved to contribute to seeking measures for consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The two nations will advance shoulder to shoulder in the future, too, in the common struggle for the victory of the ideal of peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

DPRK SCIENCE EXCHANGE -- A plan of scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Sciences in the years 1986-1990 has been signed in Pyongyang. The long-term agreement, which is the first one in the history of relations between the scientific centers of the two countries, provides for a further development of cooperation in the interests of speeding up scientific and technological progress. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD]

DRA PROTEST TO PAKISTAN ON SHELLING 9 OCT

PM091129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] Kabul, 8 Oct -- The BAKHTAR agency has reported that the Pakistani charge d' affaires ad interim in Afghanistan was summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry, where he was issued a protest in connection with the artillery shelling of the Afghan border region of Barikowt from Pakistani territory. Eight peaceful inhabitants were killed and six dwellings destroyed as a result.

The DRA Government demanded that the Pakistani authorities immediately cease such aggressive acts.

KAPITSA SAYS AFGHANISTAN NOT ON SUMMIT AGENDA

LD112121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, October 11 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union does not wish to make statements about when it is going to pull back from Afghanistan, as it considers this to be a bilateral question for Moscow and Kabul to solve by themselves, Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy Soviet minister of foreign affairs, has said in an exclusive interview with the Pakistani daily MUSLIM.

Insisting on direct negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Kapitsa warned that Presidents Gorbachev and Reagan would not discuss Afghanistan at their November meeting. To be discussed on that occasion is the "central question of world security," and "regional questions will not be raised."

The Soviet Union "opposes Pakistan's nuclear programme as not being in the interest of peace," Mikhail Kapitsa said.

AFGHAN TV CITED ON EXPOSURE OF CIA AGENTS

LD120058 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 11 TASS -- Afghan television has just shown a programme disclosing espionage activities of CIA agents, British woman Isabel Wood and American John Friederickson, who worked at the Kabul hospital Nur. Their former associates gave their testimony, fully disclosing the doings of these "doctors."

As was testified by one of the associates of Isabel Wood and John Friederickson, a certain Shah Zamin, during a long period of time he provided them with data on the state of the Armed Forces, the Tsarandoi and other information of military significance from the Bamian province where he was born. He received from the CIA agents considerable sums of money for his work, said Shah Zamin.

In Herat the spies recruited hotel employee Mohammand Yunus.

According to his testimony, Friederickson's house in that city was repeatedly visited by armed counter-revolutionaries. When Wood and Friederickson went to Kabul, Yunus was instructed to send them information once in every three months. Information of military character, the data on activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was collected also by former Nur Hotel employee Mohannad Gamayun and handed over to CIA spies. He noted that religious literature, recorded sermons were actively used by Wood and Friederickson in recruiting men, thus playing on religious feelings of the men being "brainwashed."

The Afghan television noted in its program that competent organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had kept a close eye over Isabel Wood and John Friederickson.

The security forces put an end to their subversive activities since those activities assumed dangerous and broad proportions.

DRA PROTEST TO PAKISTAN OVER SHELLING 21 OCT

LD210926 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 21 TASS -- As the BAKHTAR Agency reports, Pakistan's charge d' affaires ad interim to Afghanistan was summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry where he was told that on October 16 Pakistani artillery again shelled the populated locality of Barikowt (Konar Province). As a result of shelling with rocket projectiles, one person was killed and 13 wounded. There are women and children among the victims of the shelling. The DRA Government has strongly condemned Pakistan's aggressive actions and stressed that the Pakistani military authorities bear all responsibility for such actions heightening tensions along the borders.

ACTS AGAINST THE DRA 'JEOPARDIZE' PAKISTAN'S FUTURE

LD152251 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Foreign Ministry of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has declared another protest to Pakistani authorities over their Armed Forces' artillery and mortar bombardments of residential areas in the Afghan border settlement of Barikowt.

Over the four days of the latest bombardments 14 people were killed and another 11 wounded.

The Afghan Government strongly condemned the aggressive activity and demanded an end to the continuing hostile actions aganist its country, warning that the Pakistains military authorities will be fully responsible for their consequences.

According to reports from Islamabad, it is trying to deny the shelling of Barikowt from Pakistani territory.

But these denials, like before, are effectively disproved by facts.

And the list of these hard facts concerning aggressive activities waged against Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistani territory keeps growing longer with every day.

The matter is not only that it is with the blessing of the Pakistani authorities that numerous centers operate in Pakistan training terrorist and saboteurs en masse for their subsequent raids into Afghanistan.

Or that it is through Pakistan that newest arms are mostly routed, the counter-revolutionary bandits using them to kill innocent Afghans.

At the will of the sponsors of the undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan and with Islamabad's unreserved consent, Pakistan is increasingly being turned into the main staging area for armed aggression against neighboring sovereign state.

Characteristically, combat operations against Democratic Afghanistan directly involve not only mercenaries trained by western, most notably American, and Pakistani instructors but also Pakistani servicemen.

This is how, acting in the name of interests that are alien to Pakistan and contrary to the official status of that country which in Islamabad they keep calling a non-aligned one, the Pakistani authorities fail to reckon with and, moreover, directly encroach on the interests of the people of a neighboring non-aligned state.

By pulling the burning chestnuts out of the fire for those directing the undeclared war on Afghanistan, Islamabad does not only act in the unenviable role of imperialists' mercenary but jeopardizes the future of its own country.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD152048 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 15 TASS -- The United States gives greater scope to the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, says a protest statement issued here by the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA.

The allocation of 300 million dollars by the U.S. Congress as an additional "aid" to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the statement stresses, is an attempt at increasing tension in the region and at frustrating the process of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Notwithstanding the subversive activities, and political and economic blackmail on the part of the forces of imperialism, the people of the DRA under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan continue successfully to build a new society. A number of convincing victories won by the DRA's Armed Forces over counter-revolutionary bands indicate that the counter-revolutionaries are no longer able to put up serious resistance and that ground has been cut from under their feet, the statement points out.

PAKISTAN REQUESTS U.S. ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID

LD111525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andianov, with Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] PTI reports that Pakistan has proposed to the United States that a bilateral military-economic deal to be concluded for the next 5-year period, beginning in 1987. It makes provision for the supply to Pakistan of aid to the value of $6.5 million. I will ask my colleague Yevgeniy Kachanov to talk about this deal in more detail.

As has become known, Mahbubul Haq, the Pakistani finance minister, is already conducting talks with high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration. Certain details of the agreement, which, it is expected, will be finally drawn up at the beginning of next year, are already known. For instance, here is a highly noteworthy detail: Military-economic aid will be rendered to Pakistan on privileged terms, but not, of course, because the American uncle is so kind. This is related to a sharp fall in stocks of hard currency: According to data from the State Bank of Pakistan, there is hardly enough to cover import expenses for two months, while the Pakistani rupee, which has fallen greatly in value, is not wanted on the far side of the ocean, as you will understand.

And here are some more financial calculations: Payment of interest on the U.S.-Pakistani agreement now in effect, which amounts to $3.2 million in the current fiscal year alone exceeded 22 percent of the total of all Pakistan's export revenue. It is clear that after the conclusion of the new deal, with a value more than twice as great, interest payments will increase proportionately. And it turns out that there is nothing with which to pay. That is why the so-called privileged terms have appeared. In practice these mean simply delayed repayment, an increase in Pakistan's foreign debt, which already exceeds $13 billion.

It should be noted that U.S. aid is certainly not going to relieve the needs of economic and social development, so sorely needed by Pakistani society. The main aim of these credits is the acquisition of more and more new batches of the latest offensive armaments,

and the modernization of the Pakistani Army and the military infrastructure. Militarist expenditure is not productive expenditure, and it logically leads only to a further deepening of the already extremely serious socioeconomic crisis, and will effectively place Pakistan on the brink of bankrupcy.

But this is only one aspect of the affair, an internal aspect, so to speak. If its suits the Islamabad rulers to ruin their country, they will have to answer to the Pakistani people. There is also another aspect, concerning not only American-Pakistani mutual relations.

Note this: the Pakistan military have already received armaments and military equipment substantially in excess of that country's defense requirements. The deal being prepared is, in volume, more than twice the size of the previous one. And here, of course, there is no need to speak of any defense requirements.

Moreover, the very nature of the liberal stream of armaments reaching Pakistan from the United States leaves no doubt as to the purpose for which they are destined. They include F-16 strike fighter-bombers, capable to carrying nuclear weapons; Sparrow and Harpoon rockets; 8-inch howitzers, new combat helicopters, tanks and APC's. In addition, the White House does its utmost to encourage Islamabad's nuclear ambitions.

According to available information, Pakistan has obtained the lion's share of the technology and equipment for the production of nuclear warheads from the United States and NATO. At present, Pakistan either already has several nuclear weapons or will complete their manufacture in the near future.

The accelerated militarization of Pakistan, and the sharp rise in tension in Southern and Southwest Asia which is related to it, cannot but evoke growing anxiety in neighboring countries, particularly in India. This was brought to Washington's notice during a meeting between Prime MInister Rajiv Gandhi and Whitehead, the first deputy U.S. secretary of state, when he was visiting Inida. He was told, in particular, that deliveries of the latest U.S. arms to Pakistan and the work in progress there to develop [sozdaniye] Pakistan's own nuclear bomb, create a threat to India's security. There are weighty grounds for such fears, for in the past quarter of a century it has been U.S. arms which where twice used by the Pakistani military in wars of aggression against India.

In the past few weeks, the Ziaul Haq regime has again been adding fuel to the situation on the Indian border, transferring more and more reinforcements, armored units, artillery, and engineering and sapper subunits to the area. The Pakistani press has unleashed a brazen anti-Indian campaign. Unfounded territorial claims against the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir are being advanced. In short, the Ziaul Haq regime is stepping up its provocations.

But it is no secret to anyone that Washington, which has often demonstrated its lack of interest in improving the situation in the region, stand behind this shortsighted and adventurist policy. Islamabad's dangerous course corresponds to Washington's imperialist interests.

U.S. SPEEDS DELIVERY OF WEAPONS TO PAKISTAN

LD141026 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 14 TASS -- According to the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, Washington has speeded up deliveries of air-to-air missiles to the Ziaul Haq regime and supplied it with a big batch of M-49 tanks. The decision has already been taken to supply Islamabad with Harpoon sea-based missiles, worth more than 28 million dollars. The Pentagon is now seeking from the U.S. Congress approval for delivery to Pakistan of newest radars for F-16 fighter-bombers.

PAKISTAN ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY MARTIAL LAW

LD172132 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] London, October 17 TASS -- According to reports from Islamabad, the Pakistani military regime has succeeded in dragging through the National Assembly a constitutional amendment designed to justify "the military administration's activity in the martial law period." This measure is intended to whitewash the military coup of 1977, which brought the Ziaul Haq administration to power in that country. Soon after that former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto was executed. The amendment legalizes numerous repressive orders and decrees of the military authorities, which were used as a cover for the crude flouting of civil rights and freedoms.

The amendment has been carried due to strong pressure on the National Assembly deputies, new repressions against opposition. Resistance to the plans of the military authorities was so great that it became necessary to put off voting for two months. On the eve of voting many opposition leaders were placed under house arrest. President Ziaul Haq cancelled his planned tour of Western countries in order to personally take part in pressuring the deputies. Yet more than a quarter of the National Assembly member did not turn up for voting.

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD211949 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 21 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampucha, which reads:

"I congratulate you on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and personally upon your election to the high post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

"I wish you success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, aimed at the ultimate eeradication of the negative consequences of the Pol Pot regime and the [word indistinct] of favourable conditions for building the foundations of socialism in your country.

"I express the confidence that cooperation between the CPSU and the PRPK will be further developed in the interests of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and for stronger peace in Asia and in the whole world."

TALYZIN MEETS WITH LAO DELEGATION

LD212242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The seventh session of the inter-governmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic has taken place in Moscow. Questions of the continued development of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Laos were discussed. The Soviet delegation was led by Comrade Talyzin, and the Lao delegation by Sali Vongkhamsao secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic. The meeting passed in an atmsophere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

CPSU GREETS CAMBODIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM161344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 5th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings and wishes for successes to the delegates to the 5th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the entire Cambodian people.

The KPRP has come to its latest congress with weighty achievements. Having suffered monstrous terror in the years of domination by the Pol Pot regime, it has succeeded in being reborn and becoming the recognized and prestigious leader of the Cambodian people.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and relying on international support and aid from the fraternal socialist states, Cambodia's working people have extricated their country in a short period from the state of chaos and destruction into which it had been plunged by the Pol Pot barbarians and have achieved considerable successes in the cause of economic, social, and cultural resurrection and in developing along the path of social progress.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) today is an unbreakable link in the community of Indochinese countries acting as an outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. Along with Vietnam and Laos, People's Cambodia is making an important contribution to the cause of the struggle to improve the situation in this region and turn it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We wish the KPRP and the entire Cambodian people further successes in building a new life and in defending their motherland's freedom and indepedence!

May the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the KPRP based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strengthen and develop! May Soviet-Cambodian friendship be reinforced with every passing year!

The CPSU Central Committee

CAMBODIA PROTESTS UN REPRESENTATION

LD191933 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 19 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has made a resolute protest in connection with the fact that the right of the Pol Pot clique to represent Kampuchea in the United Nations Organisation was reaffirmed by the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, and the so-called "Kampuchean problem" was put on the agenda.

The statement stresses that the clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan is guilty of destroying three million Kampucheans. Complete removal of the clique as a political and military organisation, prevention of its return to Kampuchea under the camouflage of a "coalition government" or in any other form become an ever more vital necessity. The decomposed political corpse has no right to represent the Kampuchean people in the United Nations Organisation. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is implementing an effective control all over the country's territory, achieved undoubted successes in Kampuchea's revival after Pol Pot genocide and is the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchea people.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state. Any debate in the United Nations about Kampuchea that is held without the presence of its representatives is a gross interference in internal affairs of the republic. The experience of the seven years that have passed since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regimes shows that the resolutions on Kampuchea adopted by the United Nations did nothing to promote the easing of tension in Southeast Asia. Quite the contrary, they were used by external forces to stir up confrontation in the region.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea together with Laos [words indistinct] beginning trend to a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Kampuchea's goodwill has been expressed once again in the joint decision with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to complete the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Vietnamese military contingent by 1990, in the readiness to achieve national accord with Khmer groupings and leaders abroad on condition that the Pol Pot clique is removed.

No erroneous decision of the United Nations Organisation can reverse the development of the situation in Kampuchea, says the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

POCHIVALOV DETAILS SFRY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ILLS

PM081340 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Oct 85 p 15

[Leonid Pochivalov "Writer's Notes": "In Yugoslovia Today"]

[Text] Belgrade was visible beneath the aircraft's wing. The Danube's smooth surface reflected the gold of the morning sun; the city's parks still retained dark pockets of the cool night. The aircraft's shadow crawled along the yellow chainmail of roof tiles. I had been beneath some of the roofs down there, crossed the thresholds of offices and private apartments, of artists' studios and youth clubs. There had been many meetings, and all of them memorable.

"How did you like Yugoslavia?" -- my neighbor's dark head inclined toward me.

The question was in Serbo-Croatian. But I understood everything; it takes only a short time to attune your hearing and understand. After all, the languages are close to one another!

How do I like Yugoslavia? But how can I not like it! It was easy for me in Yugoslavia, and I depart with faith in its future. I said this in Russian, and my neighbor smiled in reply. My neighbor was satisfied.

I unfolded the newspaper I had bought in the airport terminal. The front page headline asked: "But what of the future?" The question showed anxiety...

The large city, so beautiful and throbbing with life, receded in the blue haze beyond the porthole. The newspaper's question also applies to it: But what of the future?

I switched on the television. The evening news was on. For almost 30 minutes the picture showed sessions -- men and women sitting in a hall, in another hall, in yet a third hall. Never before had I seen so many sessions reported in such a brief television program. But the people on the screen looked as if they were still "going strong." Particularly the speakers -- their faces shining with excitement, their gesticulating hands asserting the correctness of their views. But sometimes there were glimpses of faces showing signs of tiredness in the background.

...The city's noise could be heard outside the window. I had not been there for many years and this morning, as soon as I had settled in the hotel, I went out and wandered about. The motley stream of strolling people was reflected in the windows of countless stores. The streets were packed with cars, bumper to bumper. Their registration numbers showed that they came from different European countries. They were driving around sightseeing. There are things to be seen in the country -- picturesque mountains, quiet valleys, impressive architectural riches from the past, the wonderful Adriatic coast, and a pleasant climate and hospitable people in addition to all that. From the first day of my new encounter with the country I felt how much has been done in it during the past years. You need only take a look at Belgrade and its impressive new buildings. You need only look in the stores to see that their shelves display many modern and fashionable articles made in Yugoslavia. The republic's economic successes are indisputable.

I traveled outside the city. The clean villages with good quality houses are a pleasure to see. Each parcel of land in the fields is cultivated, each tree in the orchards looks as though it is exhibited for sale. The peasants in these mountains are not accustomed to laziness. The pastoral view is sharply bisected by the ribbons of fast highways, stretching like taut strings. I, a Soviet citizen, can only rejoice in the successes of the fraternal peoples living among these mountains, who paid a high price in war and in labor for this prosperity.

...The television screen switched from sessions to discussion. A journalist was asking questions, some official was answering. The journalist was insistent with his questions. The interviewee was frowning. "Tell me, why did the price of meat suddenly shoot up by 30 percent?" The official shrugged slightly; "because electricity prices have risen..." The questioner did not give up: "And why did electricity prices rise?"

Why? Why? Why? This same question is asked at meetings, in the newspapers, on the television screen.

In conversation people invariably stress that everyone in Yugoslavia is free to participate in the discussion of state problems, everyone is free to ask questions and make suggestions. People discuss, ask questions, and argue, but it is often stated bluntly in the press, from official rostrums, and in personal conversations that the country is experiencing in its economy and policy, phenomena which are described here as crisis phenomena. They speak openly and publicly about their misfortunes. "We have nothing to hide, our difficulties are obvious." To be honest, initially these claims surprised me. A visitor's eyes simply cannot discern these difficulties immediately -- the look of everyday life inspires confidence, everything seems to be fine wherever you look. Yet behind the facade, there are the backyards. And how are things there?

I bought the latest newspapers at the kiosk. "Yugoslavia is among the top 10 debtor countries, our debt is about 20 billion dollars and, if interest is added to it, about 24 billion." "Prices rose by 4.1 percent in July alone." "Over 1 million unemployed..." "Falling exports, labor productivity, and industrial output..."

There is no denying that there is nothing carefree about the newspapers contents: Economic difficulties, problems of national unity, an increase in the activity of anti-socialist elements and foreign agents, and difficulties winint the party. According to BORBA, democratic centralism -- the fundamental principle of the activity of all workers parties -- is not applied consistently enough within the LCY. Unity is sometimes hindered by mutually incompatible views expressed in the center and locally.

I cannot say that Stanislav Marinkovic, chief of the LCY Gentral Committee information and propaganda section, granted me an interview when he received me. He rather shared his thoughts in a comradely fashion, thinking aloud. He started with the positive. The complications must not overshadow the main point, and the main point is that over the past 40 years, Yugoslavia has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into an industrially developed one. The number of workers has increased tenfold. This cannot be dismissed. Yet there are serious difficulties. My interlocutor outlined their main causes. First of all, there is the indebtedness to the West, and debts must be repaid. There is the unevenness of the country's economic development. There are the problems of unemployment. All this must be overcome, and it can be overcome only by relying on the masses. This means that it is necessary to speak frankly with them. "We have no desire to supplant state organs, but the communists must exert a greater influence on state affairs now." This is the conclusion drawn from the prevailing situation.

The very same idea ran through the words spoken by Damir Grubisa, member of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Commitee, who I met in Zagreb. He leads the ideological and theoretical work center set up under the Central Committee. This young man's appearance in no way showed him to be a dry theoretician. The ardor of his speech, his excited gesticulation, and the compelling shine in his eyes brought to mind someone who is accustomed to convincing people from the rostrum rather than from behind a desk. Perhaps now is a time in the country when a party worker's gift of being able to convince people is particularly important?

Damir Grubisa has certainly become accustomed to disputes during his party work. There were people in the party, he said, who warned of the impending crisis 7 years ago. There were also some who refused to notice it even 3 years ago. But the crisis emerged. Why? There are two reasons: an objective and a subjective one. Yugoslavia is part of the world economy. Some people thought that Yugoslavia would not feel the effect of the energy crisis in the West. But the convulsions in the world economy were bound to affect Yugoslavia. Some people in the West had not only commercial, but also political motivations in their desire to harness the economy of a dynamic socialist country. Brzezinski said: "Give them credits, and they will be brought to their knees."

Damir Grubisa also sees another reason for the difficulties, a subjective one. "Our economists did not assess in good time the situation in the world," he said. "There was a mistaken orientation toward the import of energy, and our own energy industry was not developed. Furthermore, the policy of decentralization and debureaucratization initially meant that we took away the power of managers at the federal level, but then their power was strengthened at republic and autonomous region levels, and this local bureaucracy then took a course of economic isolation [zamknutost]. Take motor vehicle production for example. Each republic has its own plant. There were six plants producing what one single plant could have produced. How can this be rational, how can it be in the country's interests? The economy's isolation led to a situation where local managers strove to support only their local markets, even when they were not economically viable."

Perhaps today there are no longer any extreme opinions in assessing the gravity of the situation. It is a matter of concern at various levels of society, in party committees as in plant shops. Here are my notes taken during various meetings. Pero Dimitrovski, deputy general director of the "3 May" shipbuilding plant: "Our economic system produced much that was positive, but was unable to fulfill all its tasks. We tackled the problems of production, but failed to think through the training of cadres. Many Yugoslavs were forced to seek work abroad." Georgije Glojer, the young and energetic director of Belgrade's "Tiz" textile factory: "We have always relied on initiative arising among the workers. Now this initiative has diminished. The funds we received should have been more sensibly utilized. There were mistaken capital investments in every republic." Zlata Pavicic, technical director of Zegreb's "Slavija" agroindustrial combine, was brief in answering the same old question "why?": "This has been brewing throughout recent years, and we did not give it any serious thought. We lived in debt, and we accumulated debts. So we accumulated problems. I can feel them both at work and at home."

"Culture is invariably hit by hard times whenever economic difficulties emerge. People buy books only after they have filled their stomachs." This is what I was told by Ivan Ivanji, secretary of Yugoslavia's federation of writers' associations. The general situation in the country is also having its effect on culture.

None of the people I spoke to attempted to play down the gravity of the problems, and sometimes I even got the impression that some assessments were the result of the fiery nature typical of southerners. Fiery self-criticism in this case. But here is something remarkable -- I did not sense any pessimism. People repeated to me everywhere: We intend to repay the debts. So it appears that Brzezinski's hopes were in vain. They do not intend to fall to their knees. They calculate how much should be repaid now, and how much later. But they intend to repay it all, down to the very last dinar. It does not befit a socialist state to proclaim bankruptcy.

Behind all this, however, there is something more than a simple arithmetical calculation of so much borrowed, so much repaid sooner or later, and that is that. A world outlook is not inculcated by textbooks alone.

It is shaped by life, by the structure of life -- the market stall, pocketed tips, the opening of a fashionable painter's exhibition, a scathing newspaper reportage, a workers' team working through the night, ready to get their beloved plant out of trouble, a subversive leaflet slipped beneath the door, a soldier mounting a guard of honor before the granite slab beneath which rest the remains of the heroes of the struggle against fascism. All this is part of life. All this is part of Yugoslavia today, so complex and so variegated.

While in Belgrade I met a young welder who earns a considerable amount. As a worker he enjoys the special protection of the socialist state and privileges in social benefits, even a free monthly ticket for travel on the city transport. Yet the welder honestly admits that now he is finding it rather difficult to feed his family. Life is becoming increasingly complex.

While in Zagreb I was introduced to a charming young woman; a pianist by profession and, so people told me, a highly skilled one. But the musician decided that now it is more profitable to be an entrepreneur. She opened a ladies' hairdressing salon in the city center, hired five girls as assistants, obtained fashionable magazines from the West, and the "business" developed. She serves only wealthy clients. Her net daily income is the same as the welder's monthly income.

I met a self-taught painter in the town of Krk, on the island of the same name. He has his own permanent trading spot in the town square. He pays the municipality a tax for the small section of tarmac on which his works are displayed. He sells his paintings -- nothing special in terms of skill, but full of local color -- to foreign tourists. Another "business," profitable, as well. Yet until quite recently he was an electronic engineer. "Now in one day I earn more than I did in one month as an engineer." Is this normal?

The Yugoslav comrades have to take much into account when resolving the difficult and varied problems, including the electronic engineer who is selling paintings. Today, in the same town you can see marching shoulder to shoulder along the same street, on their way to work, both a worker who has adopted increased labor pledges to help the country emerge from the complex situation and a private trader who own his own "business" and is concerned only with personal profit. Two incompatible ideologies are marching.

It is true that private initiative in Yugoslavia is encouraged only within certain limits. The private trader cannot become a manufacturer. This is not allowed by the law protecting the economic status of the socialist state. But the law does not restrict the spirit of entrepreneurship which is cultivated here. It would perhaps be better to use a different term -- the spirit of enterprise. In itself, this quality is extremely useful for any society. In the Yugoslav economy this spirit has helped awaken initiative in the most diverse spheres. But in the process problems have also emerged; maybe indirect ones, but problems which ultimately affect society's social climate.

I looked at posters in the streets and discovered that today Belgrade's numerous movie theaters are showing U.S., Swedish, Hong Kong, West German, French movies... and just one Yugoslav movie. Many of these movies are worthless, both for the mind and for the heart, and have been purchased cheaply abroad. "Porno movies" which degrade human dignity are also shown here. All this goes on because the showing of such movies brings substantial profits in exchange for a minimal outlay -- graphic evidence of the spirit of enterprise. But what about the losses? The moral and aesthetic losses? How are they to be measured?

Plant newspaper editor Stana Vasiljevic, a serious and thoughtful young woman whom I met at a Belgrade factory, sees nothing dangerous in the showing of "porno movies." "Our cinema, just like our press, is free."

"This is one of the principles of our society's democratic nature. Let people see whatever they like and draw their own conclusions." Writer Ivan Ivanji is of the same opinion. "If a child is kept under sterile conditions and protected from all viruses, it will be far more dangerous for its health."

Oh, how complex this question of health is! You can get used to viruses and sprain your ankle on an unfamiliar path, like a child without the experienced eyes of its elders?

Western culture slips into Yugoslavia quite easily on the basis of the "open door" policy. Quite often this "culture" must be referred to within quotation marks. Any Western bourgeois publication, including some of dubious moral content, can be acquired at the newsstands. These publications contain much that certainly does not help to strengthen the awareness of the socialist society's citizen. To a certain extent this applies not only to foreign publications but also to some Yugoslav ones. In my view, some publications appear to be the direct result of the talk of "pluralism" which is current here, but more often are the result of sensation mongering, of the attempt to "sell" news as hard as possible, for which purpose the news must be more piquant and more risque. After all, many newspapers and journals in Yugoslavia operate on the principle of paying their own way, and the spirit of enterprise is not alien to them.

As the saying goes, one man's meat is another man's poison. Stana Vasiljevic believes that young people draw their own conclusions. Of course, she knows her contemporaries better. But sometimes the authorities have to intervene in this pluralism.

Yugoslavia's foes, of course, take advantage of the "open door" policy. It is, after all, a socialist country, and the word "socialism" makes some people in the West scowl -- and not only Brzezinski. They gamble on opposition within the country. "Attempts are being made to propagandize ideas alien to genuine socialist ideology" in Yugoslav art, the journal NIN writes. The authorities were forced to ban the staging of some shows in the theaters because they were prejudicial to state interests.

Any society relies on its young people. They are the most dynamic and most promising section of the population. It is not easy for young people to find their bearings when choosing their views on how to live and what criteria to use in establishing their relationship with society. Bids for their attention are made by the socialist state itself with its institutions of influence, and by those who will not accept this state. Not only the hostile Western forces openly entering Yugoslavia through its "open door," not only the home-grown trader with his petty bourgeois morality, but also the sundry nationalists, former Ustasi, Cetniks, policemen, and reactionary clergy living in Yugoslavia itself and beyond its borders.

Of course, unemployment is bound to cause uncertainty about the future among a certain section of young people. The forces which would like to demolish Yugoslavia as a united, and still more as a socialist, state are relying on precisely this. Reactionary circles in the church are among those who are diligently undermining the republic. They attempt to present themselves as defenders of the people from the calamities and misfortunes allegedly created by the authorities, I was told by Demir Grubisa. This became particularly noticeable recently, he stressed, following the start of the Catholic church's Polonization after Pope John Paul II came to power in the Vatican. The church is exploiting in its own interests people's growing fear in the face of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and is displaying a desire to become the state's political opponent. Now that the anticommunist line is becoming firmly established in the Vatican, this line is gaining the upper hand among reactionary church circles in Yugoslavia.

The LCY, trade unions, workers councils in enterprises, and other public organizations have been showing much concern at young people's feelings recently. The press writes more often about the problems of young people's education. A political correspondence school in which tens of thousands of young men and women have enrolled operates under the auspices of the newspaper BORBA, and these are not passive masses. Damir Grubisa told me that from his own experience of meetings with young people he knows how many questions they have and how sincere they are in their desire to get to the truth.

Pero Dimitrovski, deputy general director of Rijeka's shipbuilding plant, told me: "Of course Western ideology has a certain influence on young people. But no serious excesses have occurred in our country yet. I have two daughters. I sense the young people's mood, and I believe in their patriotism. We will not sell our socialist conscience for any amount of dollars." Writer Ivan Ivanji is of the same opinion: "Patriotism has never been a problem for us. Many of our people work abroad. They have seen for themselves what capitalist exploitation is like."

Ivanji wrote a novel "Death on Snake Mountain" depicting police brutality toward foreign workers in the FRG. "This is my contribution to young people's education," he said.

"Yugoslavia's geographical position is such that it is at the crossroads of ideologies," Milan Pavelic, secretary of the Opatije city party committee, noted. "This imposes great obligations upon us. Particularly here, along the coast, where there are such vast numbers of tourists from the West." "Yes, we have frequent contacts with foreigners," Marko Zoricic, secretary of the Opatija tourism council, continued the conversation. "We are open to the world. But it must not be thought that it is only they who influence us. We also influence those who come here. Yugoslavia has much to be proud of. There is much to love Yugoslavia for. Many people work abroad, but the majority return home."

While in Zagreb, I met an amazing man -- Andreja Karafilipovic, economist, historian, journalist, and traveler. He was born shortly after his father -- commander of a partisan detachment posthumously awarded the title people's hero of Yugoslavia -- was executed by the Hitlerites. Andreja's mother was also a partisan decorated with Yugoslav and Soviet combat awards. Their names are Yugoslavia's pride. "Not only every people, but every family must have its banner of truth, which must be handed down from generation to generation." This is Karafilipovic's opinion, and he bears aloft the banner handed down to him by his parents when they departed this life -- the banner of staunchness, loyalty, and cohesion, of the lofty morality which was typical of all Yugoslavs: Serbs, Croatians, Madeconians, Montenegrins, and Albanians. At the most difficult time of the country's history, without second thought, they heeded the Yugoslav Communist Party's call and challenged fascism. Can time devalue this? Now that voices can be heard calling for national reconciliation, indiscriminate forgiveness, and equality before the court of history for traitors and butchers on the one hand -- and such voices can sometimes be heard in Yugoslavia, too -- this still relatively young man has dedicated his life to a noble idea: preventing that which yesterday elevated and rallied people from being extinguished.

...During the war the Hitlerites sent captured Yugoslav fighters and Soviet soldiers to Norway. None of them could accept captivity, so they challenged the butchers, relying on one another, and they died together in an unequal struggle. Karafilipovic searched Norwegian archives for forgotten graphic testimony by the resistance and published it. Karafilipovic's noble quest gained recognition both in Norway and in Yugoslavia. He once had the idea of leading young people along the paths trodden by partisans in both countries. Let them march, see, and think. It is important to prevent the grass from growing over these paths in this unstable world of ours!

I was driving from Belgrade to Zagreb. I looked around and thought again of the complexity and diversity of problems in this country, which is outwardly so uniform in appearance. The road signs had been in Cyrillic script a little while ago, but now they were in Latin script, as though we had entered a different state. It appeared that we had entered a different union republic. I recalled S. Marinkovic's remark: "Now we must resolutely consider everything." A political leader's [dirizher] task is never easy, particularly in Yugoslavia, with its variety and heterogeneity. The Yugoslav communists in power -- and they do not publicize this -- may now find things more complex than their counterparts [yadinomyshlanniki] in some other countries.

Yugoslavia has six socialist republics and two autonomous provinces. It has several languages, and they all enjoy equal rights, even on the federal state highways, even in the federal state mail. This is spoken of as a democratic gain despite all the complications created by multilingualism in the function of the state as a united organism.

This part of Europe always experienced acute problems in relations between its components, be they national, religious, economic, and political. The antifascist struggle, the socialist revolution, the unity of aspirations for the future, the Yugoslav Communist Party's prestige, and Josip Broz Tito's strong [volevoy] personality rallied the region's slav peoples and created an integral people's state.

Years passed, and the old apparently forgotten tendencies toward disunity made themselves felt in everything -- politics, the economy, and the activity of public organizations, including the league of communists, the trade unions, and the creative unions, including the writers' associations. Serious differences in the positions of individual republics and provinces are increasingly emerging. The situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo has become particularly complex, and antigovernment demonstrations have happened there.

I was told at the Rijeka shipbuilding plant: "We have Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, and Macedonians working here and there are no national disturbances. We are united in our attitude to our fatherland." Wherever the working class is strong, the nationalists keep silent. They infiltrate the petty bourgeois environment but they have their ideologists also among a section of the intelligentsia.

Nationalism is becoming part of the offensive by right-wing forces. The newspapers' front-page banner headlines read: "Nationalism is our main danger." This phenomenon, which is dangerous for the state's integrity, is paid particular attention by the party, which calls for resolute opposition to nationalism of all hues. A recent eague of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Plenum discussed the tasks of Communists in the cultural sphere. There was discussion of phenomena in literature, art, the social sciences, and the press depicting the past and the present unobjectively and erroneously and rejecting the fundamental values of Yugoslav society, revolution and socialist self-management.

Yes, local nationalism is becoming increasingly aggressive, but the desire for cohesion in the face of internal aggression is growing among many Yugoslavs, just as it did in the face of external aggression during the war. On a long-distance train from Belgrade I met Ivo Persic, an elderly railroad employee. He grumbled about the "idiots who damage the railroad cars by chalking all kinds of nationalist rubbish on the sides." Persic snarled angrily: "What do they want? They want trains in our country to become again local instead of long-distance. It won't happen! The railroads will remain long-distance. This is why we built them."

The socioeconomic situation in the country is complex. It cannot be underestimated. It is, however, equally damaging to dramatize the situation, thus fanning defeatist sentiments without offering a way out.

Both extremes can be observed at present. D. Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, spoke of this in a recent interview with POLITIKA.

I was told much about the difficulties. But I was told even more often about how they are being overcome. A way out of the situation is sought at meetings and sessions and in the newspaper pages. Despite the disagreement of mass news media on some fundamental political and economic problems, no one wants to be left out. Opinions vary. Some are in favor of introducing cutthroat competition: Close down unprofitable plants! But this would only increase the number of unemployed still further. "Can a socialist state do this?", Grubisa said. "The capitalist principle of 'dog eat dog' is not for us."

Others favor further development of the private sector. There are some people who believe that it is necessary to follow Western guidelines. They claim that society will spontaneously regulate itself. Damir Grubisa believes that this is not suitable for Yugoslavia, either. Economic competition will inevitably lead to political competition and political pluralism. "We do not need such pluralism. Thanks to the self-management system, everyone in our country enjoys the right to say whatever he wants. But these statements lead to the elaboration of a common collective opinion."

The Yugoslav Government is seeking various ways out of the prevailing situtation. Recently the country has been particularly active abroad. The republic's leaders have made important trips to both capitalist and socialist countries to seek new reserves for economic and financial cooperation. The results of the recent visit by Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to the USSR were welcomed with satisfaction in Yugoslavia.

But the main way out of the difficulties is being sought primarily through self-reliance. A long-term program for economic stabilization has been elaborated. The majority of Yugoslav enterprises are directly tied to the foreign market, and many have their own foreign currency funds in the bank. Considerable income is earned outside the country, but both equipment and raw materials are obtained domestically. The task now is to retain the positions gained on world markets by still further enhancing product quality, without entering the former credit bondage. People at the "Tiz" factory are thinking how to recruit top specialists. "Our foreign investments are now limited. This means that we need to import 50 cents' worth from the West and export a dollar's worth," G. Glojer said.

Nikola Karamarko, director of Opatija's large "Adriatika" Hotel believes that the further development of foreign tourism will make a weighty contribution to the solution of economic problems. But now it is a matter not of increasing the number of toruists but of increasing the revenue from them. Preference will be given to quality. They want to raise the level of services to the top world standards.

"I am optimistic," I was told by Zlata Pavicic, "Slavija's" technical director. She drew the following conclusion: more boldness in labor rationalization, more boldness in the introduction of innovations, and even greater flexibility in economic management.

"If we don't do it, no one will do it for us. We are to blame for the difficulties; we must get out of them," according to Nedeljko Gergelj, fitter and president of the workers council at Rijeka's "3 May" shipbuilding plant. His plant is less affected by the economic crisis phenomena which have developed in the country because it is a well-organized large production unit with a highly conscientious collective. Relying on the workers' political maturity, the plant has managed to deliver ships ahead of schedule -- a tangible help to the state at a difficult time.

Before I left Belgrade for home I visited Branko Kitanovic, a famous Yugoslav writer. He asked me what feeling I was leaving with. "With hope," I said. The writer nodded approvingly: "I believe in our ability to overcome these difficulties. We have everything we need: an enviable natural potential, enormous human resources, a staunch working class, and progressive intelligentsia. The party has extricated the country from even more difficult situations."

This was not my first visit to Yugoslavia. I have always encountered friendliness here. It stems from the very root of our peoples' traditional relations. But some people dream of disrupting them, or of casting aspersions on them. Ill-wishers are to be found beyond Yugoslavia's borders, and also inside the country.

The Yugoslav press publishes material about the Soviet Union almost daily. As a rule, these items strive to depict life in our country and the USSR's policy more or less objectively. Sometimes, however, something unfriendly suddenly surfaces such as tendentiously chosen facts, or an openly unfair opinion, or an obvious desire to dredge up, for no reason at all, facts which once darkened relations between the two states, or a wish to equate the USSR and the United States in their international activities.

Frankly speaking, I was somewhat on my guard when I went for a discussion at the POLITIKA editorial offices. THIS NEWSPAPER SOMETIMES CARRIES ARTICLES ABOUT OUR COUNTRY WHICH, WHILE OSTENSIBLY ASPIRING TO OBJECTIVITY, IN ACTUAL FACT CAUSE THE READERS TO REACT NEGATIVELY TO THE USSR. I was met by two of the newspaper's senior officials, Miodrag Maksimovic and Milenko Maticki. They made me welcome, answered all my questions, and eagerly told me about themselves. They had joined the partisans while still adolescents and visited our country several times. Maticki knew Konstanin Simonov. He spoke of the affection people in Serbia felt and still feel for Russia. Maticki's grandfather even rejoiced when Hitler attacked the USSR: "Now he's certain to break his neck. The Russians will show him!" The conversation turned to ties between our newspapers. "YOU AND WE MAY HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS ON CERTAIN ISSUES, BUT DOES THIS RULE COOPERATION OUT?", MATICKI SAID HE IS RIGHT. THE MAIN POINT IS GOODWILL.

I recalled an occasion in Moscow when I spoke with a Yugoslav journalist acquaintance about an obvious distortion in one of his articles about the USSR. The distortion was unexpected, as his previous articles had been fully objective. He agreed: "Yes, of course! But the press in our country is commercial. You must bear this in mind. There are different readers with different feelings. So you have to adapt."

I do not think that the distortions are due only to "adaptability." Is there any need to play up to feelings, assuming they actually exist, that run counter to the interests of friendship between our countries?

At the LCY Central Committee I met with Bora Milosevic, chief of the international relations section. He has a high opinion of the development of ties between our countries and believes that the opportunities for this have not been exhausted, noting: "We are a nonaligned country. But our views and yours coincide on a whole series of fundamental questions."

Milosevic had the international arena in mind. But the main coincidence of positions is probably in the desire to make people in our countries happy according to the principles of equality and justice, the main principles of soicalism. It is not so simple to attain this wonderful dream. The building of the future according to a new blueprint, which has not yet been weighed by previous experience, does not always go smoothly and often the necessary construction material is lacking. Foes and ill-wishers are a hindrance. In this work comradely mutual assistance is highly valuable.

The Soviet Union is in first place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Yugoslavia is among the top ten in our foreign trade turnover. G. Glojer, director of the "Tiz" factory, told me: "Here you have an example of one solution for the complex economic problems. We have purchased looms from the USSR. We are awaiting the arrival of a new batch. This means that we no longer have to get such equipment from the West. We calculated that we have thus saved 3.5 million dollars. A real contribution to the struggle against the crisis! In response, we will supply the USSR with more of our output."

I was taken to the shop to see these looms which are in no way inferior to Western ones. The repairman said: "They work perfectly!" The director advised me: "Stress in your article that the workers of Belgrade's 'Tiz' factory are grateful to the Soviet plant's workers for their excellent products..." We tried to find the trademark of the producing plant on the loom. No luck. The mysterious inscription "vniinp." A pity! People ought to be proud of their good work, the makers must be loudly proclaimed, and our enterprises must gain personal fame also abroad.

I was shown a letter received from the USSR at Rijeka's "3 May" shipbuilding plant. It had been sent by V.A. Fursov on behalf of the crew of the tanker Rijeka. He had taken delivery of the tanker from this plant 20 years ago and, at the Soviet side's wish, the vessel was named for the Yugoslav town where the tanker was built. Rijeka has called at 138 ports in many countries in the world. "Thank you for the excellent quality of the ship," Fursov wrote. In the last 10 years the plant has supplied 17 ships to the USSR. Some 30 percent of its capacity will be occupied with Soviet orders. This is the plan and the plan is encouraging.

"We are helping you with ships, and your orders are helping us solve our economic problems and guarantee people's work," Alceo Frank, director of the plant's shipyard, said.

My compatriot Boris Vasilyevich Zaytsev was invariably present at my meetings in this plant -- he helped with interpreting. This is not his first year in Rijeka. He used to sail as a ship's mechanic, now he is an acceptance inspector at the "3 May" plant. It was a pleasure to see the respect and warmth with which this cheerful and modest man is treated at the plant.

While he and I were walking along the streets of Rijeka's worker district, he drew my attention to the many flowers there.

"The Yugoslavs love flowers," Zaytsev said, "Give them a vacant plot of land and they will inevitably plant something. This means that they value their land and have faith in it. They are a staunch, industrious people and I think that ultimately everything will turn out fine for them."

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH IRISH TRADE MINISTER

PM221001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS] Report under the general heading: "Meetings and Contacts"]

[Text] On 17 October I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Received J. Bruton, Irish minister of industry, trade, and tourism and had a conversation with him on questions of further developing Soviet-Irish trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

Irish Ambassador to the USSR T. O'Sullivan was present at the conversation.

TURKISH MUSLIM DELEGATION TO VISIT BAKU, MAHACHKALA

LD211529 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Summary from Poor reception] A Turkish Muslim delegation has arrived in Moscow on a return visit. It is headed by Lutfi Altikulac, head of the religious affairs administration in Turkey. The delegation will meet Soviet Muslim leaders, visit Baku and Mahachkala, study the social and economic achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan, and meet rank and file Soviet Muslims and pray with them.

The right to religious worship is guaranteed under the Soviet constitution to all Soviet citizens. "To believe or not to believe is a personal matter for each Soviet citizen. Qadi Abdullah Kalonzade, a Soviet Muslim from Taikistan, said the following: Every citizen in Taikistan, whether believer or atheist, is actively working for the good of the whole society and is partaking of social benefits equally with everybody else. Freedom, equality, and the equality of all people -- these last requests of the holy prophet are being implemented not in words but in practice under Soviet rule. The state has secured us the freedom of worship and guaranteed the freedom of religion by law.

"Many Turkish delegations have been able to convince themselves that Muslins in the Soviet Union are free citizens enjoying equal rights. Thus, Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Turkish National Assembly, said during his visit to the Soviet Union in May this year that Muslim believers lead free and happy lives like all Soviet citizens.

"The number of Turkish citizens receiving true information about the lives of Muslims in the Soviet Union is increasing. We hope that the visit to our country of the delegation of the Turkish relgious affairs administration will help in this. Contacts between Soviet and Turkish clergymen will serve the development of Soviet-Turkish relations in general."

KOVALEV EXAMINES NETHERLANDS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD221058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 22 Oct 85

@Commentary by international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev]

[Text] A new stage is beginning in the bitter political struggle in the Netherlands on the issue of the siting of new U.S. first strike weapons in the country. The anti-war and antimissile movement is increasing its activity, demanding that the government must refuse to agree to the siting of cruise missiles. International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev comments:

Of the five NATO countries that have been earmarked for the siting of the new medium-range U.S. Missiles on their territory, the Netherlands is the only one which has not yet agreed to deployment. Tension is rising more strongly the closer it gets to 1 November, the date when a final decision must be taken on the question of whether or not 48 cruise missiles are to be sited in the Netherlands.

Those taking part in the antiwar movement in the Netherlands have conducted an active campaign against a disastrous decision of that kind. The signatures of nearly 2 million voters have already been collected on a petition to the government demanding that it reject the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in the Netherlands. Peace champions rightly point to the recent decision of the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles in Europe as sufficient grounds for the Netherlands to refuse to take part in the missile race imposed upon it by theUnited States and NATO

As was stated by Den Uyl, leader of the opposition Labor Party, an extremely critical situation has arisen in the country in which the sensible decision to refuse the siting of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands should be taken. Differences on this issue, which have exceptional importance for the country's future, have arisen within the ruling center-right coalition. While rightwingers are openly insistently demanding that the government make concessions to the U.S. diktat, some ministers who hold a dual position would like the final decision to be postponed. These circles have put forward, what at first sight appears to be a compromise idea that there should be agreement to the siting of cruise missiles, but that some types of U.S. nuclear weapons should simultaneously be withdrawn from the Netherlands -- obsolete nuclear bombs and surface-to-air missiles. This clearly farfetched concept is calculated to take the heat out of the antinuclear movement, to deceive the public, and to present the nuclear arms race as simply a question of modernization.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY BEGINS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD211437 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 21 TASS -- The French Communist Party campaign in preparation for the elections to the parliament and the regional bodies of power to be held in France next spring has opened in a mass rally in Vincent, a suburb of Paris.

The audience was addressed by George Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party. He made an analysis of the political situation in France,spoke about the proposals put forward by the French Communists in connection with the elections and aimed at resolving the most acute social and economic problems.

The process of curtailing production in various branches of industry and the loss of jobs, which is continuing in the country, and the further deterioration of the working people's position, George Marchais pointed out, are a direct outcome of the policy of the government which accords with the interests of big capital. As he said, this policy is of a class character and is accompanied with an onset against the rights of the working people and trade union organizations.

The French Communists, general secretary of the French Communist Party pointed out, will further support the struggle for the right to work and social gains of the working people, against the plans to curtail production and against social inequality.

USSR-FRANCE COOPERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD171732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Pavel Kasparov commentary]

[Excerpts] Today marks 10 years since the signing of the declaration for the further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France. Here is All-Union Radio commentator Pavel Kasparov:

In counting the considerable successes in the development of relations between our countries, it would clearly be wrong to keep quiet about certain difficulties which have arisen in this field in recent years. To a large extent, or course, this is a result of the fact that the Soviet Union and France belong to different military alliances and political systems. This causes different assessments of international events, differences in positions and approaches to solving acute problems. Yet, as well as various disagreements, there is present also a common denominator -- an interest in the improvement of the international situation, in the strengthening of general strategic stability, and also in maintaining the balance of forces at the lowest possible level. This was confirmed with particular persuasiveness by the results of the recent visit to France of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by the results of this talks with President Francois Mitterrand, and his meeting with French parliamentarians.

The further rapprochement of the positions of the two countries, and creative diplomatic searching on a number of acute and topical international problems are not only possible but also essential to the Soviet Union and France. Having come to such a conclusion, it is now being noted with satisfaction in Moscow and in Paris that the foundation for such joint actions in the international arena already exists; it was laid in that very declaration on the further development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, the 10th anniversary of which we celebrate today.

RSA RADIO SLNDS CODED MESSAGES TO UNITA

LD181656 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Harare, October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent I. Peskov reports:

The racists of the Republic of South Africa regard radio propaganda against "frontline" states as one of major means to destabilise them politically, to weaken their unity and to publicise the "achievements" of the regime of apartheid.

Under the cover of false slogans about a "communist threat" and laying emphasis economic difficulties in the countries of the region of southern Africa, the racists in their broadcasts state that the only way out of the "crisis" is to strengthen cooperation with the regime of apartheid. At [word indistinct] time they paint a radiant picture of the life of the African majority in South Africa, asserting that the living standard of the African majority is the continent's highest -- facts, however, point to the contrary. A survey carried out by South African economists themselves shows that by the average level of incomes the African population of the Republic of South Africa ranked the 13th in Africa way back in the seventies.

Statements by Pretoria's radio voices and the USA's propagandist radio stations which echo them that the gap in the incomes of the whites and blacks continuously narrows do not hold water altogether. Thus, according to the Johannesburg newspaper STAR in 1975 the incomes of whites were 7.6 times as high as those of Africans whereas in 1983 they were 8.4 times as high.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) which has dozens of powerful radio stations on the borders with "frontline" states holds the dominant role in broadcasting lies aimed at those countries. The radio stations broadcast in eleven languages of the peoples of the south of Africa for 210 hours a week.

Another three radio stations emerged last year. One of them beams broadcasts to Zimbabwe and the other two -- to Angola. Particularly active is "Radio Truth" which is controlled by U.S. secret services. The radio, apart from overt calls for an overthrow of the Government of Angola, broadcasts coded messages and instructions from the CIA and the National Intelligence Service (NIS) of the Republic of South Africa to UNITA bands.

ANGOLAN STATEMENT ON RSA AIR RAIDS CITED

LD171819 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda October 17 TASS -- The Racist Pretoria regime has committed another act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan Defense Ministry said here that on the morning of October 13 ten South African warplanes intruded in this country's air space and subjected positions of units of Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) in the area of the city of Mavinga, Cuando-Cubango province, to a massive bombing.

The racists' latest crime, the ministry said, gave the lie to their statements that South African armed forces are not involved in fighting against FAPLA units which are conducting successful operations against Pretoria puppets from the terrorist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]

The racist regime's continuing acts of sabotage against sovereign Angola and other states in southern Africa, the statement said, are aimed at destablizing the situation in the region. By escalating their aggression against Angola, the Pretoria authorities try to distract attention from the grave domestic crisis inside South Africa, which they are incapable of overcoming. The racists ignore resolutions of the UN Security Council and bid open defiance at the international community.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON S. AFRICA REPORTED

LD172118 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; statement made to unidentified correspondents by Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana -- Recorded in English fading into superimposed Russian translation; date and place not specified]

[Text] About 5 years ago, as a result of a fierce struggle for independence, the Republic of Zimbabwe was born. We inherited a country whose economy was badly damaged. Our main task was the restoration of normal life. Now we can see significant success in the development of our economy. The country's authority is growing in the international arena. Recently Zimbabwe was elected to chair the Nonaligned Movement for the next 3 years. We regard this as a great honor for our country. We will make every effort to fulfill the responsible duties that are laid on us in this connection;

Now, the situation in southern Africa: The Pretoria authorities continue to refuse to fulfil UN Resolution No 435 on immediately giving independence to Namibia. Particular concern is aroused by the position of the United States, which along with South Africa is trying to link the solution of this question with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. We consider that the presence of Cuban troops there is not the business of Pretoria or Washington. The racists continue to carry out provocatory actions with regard to the Frontline states. A worrying situation remains in South Africa itself. We are in favor of all-embracing sanctions against the Pretoria regime, so that by joint efforts the inhuman apartheid system can be ended. Zimbabwe's relations with the Soviet Union have always been exceptionally friendly. Our people express their great gratitude to the Soviet people and the Soviet Government for their support during our struggle for independence. We see great significance in the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. We are convinced that the decisions adopted at the congress will serve the well-being not only of the Soviet people, but of all the peoples of the planet. The Soviet Union has always supported the national liberation movements, and has made and makes initiatives aimed at strengthening general peace. We utterly and completely support the measures announced by the Soviet leadership for the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and other measures for ending the arms race. I would like the United States to respond to this in all seriousness with the adoption of the same measures, so that our [as heard] relations will continue getting stronger in the interests of peace, for the good of our peoples and all the peoples of the planet.

RSA SEEKS AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD112229 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

In the light of the facts of Pretoria's gross violation of bilateral accords with Mozambique, which have come to light, more clear becomes the background of the racists' "peace policy" towards the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, commander in chief of the South African Armed Forces General Viljoen admitted at a press conference in Johannesburg that the aim of support for the "Mozambican National Resistance" is to make the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to go into negotiations with that terroristic grouping and "attain an accord, of Camp David type."

There is every indication that the racists mastered the "quiet diplomacy" lessons which were taught by Washington within the "constructive engagement" policy. In Pretoria they came to the conclusion that in the atmosphere of a deep political and economic crisis which hit the Republic of South Africa it would be easier and cheaper to wage struggle against the progressive regimes of the region under the guise of peaceability. Since the Washington teachers have a tested variant for such situations, the aim is to bring terrorists from the MNR to the table of negotiations, in place of the occupationists, as it was the case in Camp David. If the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique refuses to have sugh negotiations, General Viljoen threatens that MNR formations will continue military actions till "victory."

But as was reported by the AIM news agency, Mozambique has never given and does not intend to give consent to political negotiations and reconciliation with the MNR. Official representatives of the republic repeatedly stated the readiness to grant amnesty to the bandits who would lay down arms and surrender to the authorities on their own free will, but the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique categorically turned down "any negotiations with assassins, robbers and drug-addicts."

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE TRADE ACCORD -- Moscow, 12 Oct -- An agreement on mutual deliveries of goods between the USSR and Mozambique for 1986-1990 which calls for a considerable increase in the trade turnover between the two countries has been signed in Moscow. The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by Comrade Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and by Carvalho, Mozambique minister of foreign trade. Patricio, ambassador of Mozambique to the USSR, was present at the signing ceremony. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1128 GMT 12 Oct 85]

USSR-ARGENTINA SIGN BILATERAL TRADE ECONOMIC PACT

LD190716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The ninth session of the Soviet-Argentine mixed commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation has ended with the signing of concluding documents in Moscow. During the commission's work there was a broad exchange of views on issues related to bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Argentina. Specific measures, including long-term ones, for the further development of reciprocal cooperation were discussed and outlined. [video shows seated delegates during the session, then signing ceremony with the two heads of delegation signing documents and others standing in a group nearby. no officials identified.]

PRESIDIUM GREETS ALFONSIN ON ARGENTINE JUBILEE

LD212101 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message of congratulations to President Raul Alfonsin of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina.

The message says that ties between the two countries have become more versatile, rich in content and stable over the years that have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations. "The history of relations between the USSR and Argentina is the example of the fruitfulness of the ideas of peaceful co-existence, equal cooperation of states with different social systems."

The message expresses confidence that constructive Soviet-Argentina relations will continue developing successfully in a variety of fields on a mutually beneficial basis and contributing towards an improvement of the international situation." [quotation marks as received]

The reply telegram sent by the president of the Argentine Republic to Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, underlines that the jubilee is observed at the time when ties between the two states constitute the example of productive cooperation. In his message Raul Alfonsin expressed confidence that his visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government would become within the framework of the celebration of this important date a decisive milestone on the road of making the maximum use of the possibilities offered by bilateral cooperation and would contribute towards achieving accord in international affairs, to which the Soviet and Argentine peoples aspire and pin hopes on.

REVIVAL OF CUBA-URUGUAY TIES DEFIES U.S. BOYCOTT

LD181541 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 18 Oct 85

["Policy of Boycotting Cuba Suffers Fiasco" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Medvedenko writes: A report has come in from Montevideo, which will be received with content not only in Latin America. The news in question is Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's decision to resotre diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Uruguay broke off the relations in 1964, yielding to the dictation of the United States which had imposed a resolution demanding a boycott of Cuba on the Organization of American States.

The important political step now taken by the Uruguayan authorities is further evidence of the indisputable and growing international [word indistinct] the first socialist state on the Latin American continent and of the futility of the Washington administration's attempts to isolate Cuba and throw a blockade and boycott noose around it.

Suffice it to say that the vast majority of Latin American States today not only have recognized Socialist Cuba but cooperate with it on a solid basis of mutual advantage in a variety of fields.

Commenting on Uruguay's decision, political analysts call attention to the fact that it normalized its relations with Cuba just a few days after the White House had taken another hostile step against that country, by barring entry in the United States to members of the Cuban Government, members of Cuban state institutions and members of the Cuban Communist Party with diplomatic and service passports.

The ban on American tourists' trip to Cuba and measures aimed at preventing contacts between Cuban and American scientists as well as the launching of a subversive radio service out to harm Cuba are further manifestations of Washington's anti-Cuban policy. But the U.S. subversive activities against Cuba are increasingly opposed by Latin American states and this is best confirmed by the normalization of Uruguayan-Cuban relations.

Montevideo's decision to exchange diplomatic missions with Cuba also attests to Latin American countries' desire to pursue an independent foreign policy, proceeding from their national interests. It is this desire that explains Uruguay's support for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Central American conflict and prevent an armed intervention in Nicaragua. Uruguay has been among the founders of the Association of Latin American Support for the Contadora Group.

CIA PLOTS TO SEVER BOLIVIA, CUBA, NICARAGUA RELATIONS

LD211438 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, October 21 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) tries to give rise to a myth about certain "guerrilla detachments" which allegedly operate in Bolivia's territory, the newspaper HOY points out editorially. The principal aim of that another subversive action, in the opinion of the newspaper, is the intention of U.S. secret services to make the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro to take tough repressive measures against left-wing political opposition and trade unions as wwll as to accuse the embassies of Cuba and Nicaragua of "interfering" in Bolivia's internal affairs.

Should that impudent undertaking materialise, the CIA hoped to promote severence of Bolivia's diplomatic relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. However, imperialism's plans have ignominiously failed. Spokesmen of the country's supreme military command firmly rejected versions as to existence of "guerrillas" in Bolivia. So, Washington has failed to draw the Bolivian people into the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign of slander and lies, the newspaper stresses.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD212127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] At a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today questions about the progress of the fulfillment of the RSFSR state plan for economic and social development and of the RSFSR state budget for 1985, and regarding the tasks of republic administrative and economic bodies emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1985 plenum were discussed. The RSFSR Council of Ministers completely and totally approved the decision of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and adopted them for strict guidance and implementation. Taking part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session were Comrade Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; senior officials of the AUCCTU and union ministries and departments; chairman of councils of ministers of autonomous republics, kray ispolkoms and oblispolkoms. Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers spoke at the session.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM ON CPSU PROGRAM

LD211944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The communists and working people of Moscow, like all Soviet people, are preparing in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm for the all-party, nationwide discussion on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the CPSU Charter, and the basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the period to the year 2000. How it is planned to conduct this discussion in the capital's party organizations and labor collectives, was the topic of an expanded session of the Moscow Gorkom buro, jointly with secretaries of party raykoms, which was held today. The results of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the city party organization were discussed. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CONCERT BY PYONGYANG ENSEMBLE

LD212236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The visit to Moscow by the Pyongyang artistic ensemble (?lansude) is proceeding with great success. Its performances, which started in the USSR Bolshoy Theatre, have continued at the Kremlin Hall Palace of Congresses. Comrade Demichev visited a concert today. The concert was also attended by Hui-Kyong kwan, the DPRK ambassador in the USSR.

TAJIKISTAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF UNDER WAY

LD181731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Relief work is under way in northern Tajikistan in areas which suffered from the earthquake of 13 October. Our correspondent Mikhail Nijulin sends this report from the town of Kayrak-Kum.

This town and adjacent residential settlements of Khodzhentskiy Rayon were at the epicenter of the raging underground elements. Several factories of one of the country's biggest carpet associations were totally destroyed. Because of breakdowns, work at other enterprises has been suspended. Dozens of residential buildings are unfit for habitation. The most important things are the human casualties.

But people have managed to counter the destructive force of the earthquake with a good level of organization, mutual help, efficiency and courage. Just a few minutes after the earthquake struck, the emergency rescue teams began their well-organized work. Dozens of people who had suffered in the earthquake received speedy medical assistance. Just an hour after the first tremors telephone links were restored. The electricity and gas supply to the town was turned on after 24 hours. The water supply is being rectified. Shops and public kitchens have opened. Tents have appeared in the town and the settlements. Repair work is being carried out without a break at industrial enterprises. Equipment, construction materials, tents, foodstuffs and essential goods are arriving in Kayrak-kum in an endless stream from various corners of our country. Life in the town is returning to normal. And the main thing is that people are calmer.

Looking at the people who have experienced a terrible tragedy, one becomes confident that they will overcome their adversity and resurrect their town. This confidence also derives from the enormous concern which the state is displaying for them.

GORBACHEV, TYUMEN, KAZAKH SPEECHES PUBLISHED

PM170946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Published by Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The brochure "Accelerated Pace for Siberia" has been published. It contains Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the conference of the party-economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts 6 September 1985. The text of M.S. Gorbachev's 7 September 1985 speech at the conference of the party-economic aktiv of the oblasts of Kazakhstan and the krays and oblasts of Siberia and the Urals has been published in a separate brochure -- "Building Up Food Resources." The brochures have been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

ANTHOLOGY OF 1946-1955 CPSU DOCUMENTS ISSUED

PM171234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Anthology of CPSU Documents"]

[Text] The eighth volume of the ninth edition of the anthology "The CPSU in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Central Committee Plenums" prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism has been published. The book includes very important party documents covering the period from February 1946 through November 1955.

The documents in the volume show the party's concern to expand democracy within the party, to improve the social makeup of its ranks, and to increase the proportion of workers in them. These documents attest to the great importance which the party attached to the communist education of working people, especially young people. The volume cites documents that reveal the party's multifaceted activity in leading mass media and propaganda organs and training national economy specialists and pedagogical and scientific cadres.

As a whole the volume's materials reveal the CPSU's leading and organizational role in all spheres of the country's economic, sociopolitical, and cultural life, attest to the further strengthening of the party's ties with the masses, and show the growth of its prestige. Many documents are published for the first time. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CSA REPORTS 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RESULTS

PM211440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration Report: "Before the Finish of the 5-Year Plan; On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First 9 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The January-September output sales plan was fulfilled for industry as a whole, by all union republics, and by most industrial ministries.

The increase in the total volume of industrial output compared with the corresponding period last year was 3.7 percent. Production growth rates in the third quarter increased and amounted to 5 percent as against 3.1 percent in the first half-year.

Labor productivity increased 3.3 percent; 90 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this means. The prime cost and material-intensiveness of industrial output were reduced and profits were increased.

Figures for the fulfillment of the sales output plan, production growth rate, and labor productivity growth rate for the ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Sales Output Plan	1st 9 Months of 1985 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1984	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.7	104	102
Petroleum industry	96	97	94
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	100.1	100
Gas industry	100.1	109	106
Coal industry	100.2	101	100.7
Ferrous metallurgy	99	100.4	100.3
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.5	103	103
Chemical industry	99.3	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	97	106	103
Power machine building	103	107	107
Heavy and transport machine building	100.9	105	105
Electrical equipment industry	101	105	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	107	106
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	105	108
Automotive industry	102	104	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	111	111

Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	106
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.6	107	107
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	98	102	103
Construction materials industry	99.6	101	101
Light industry	99.9	102	103
Food industry	101	102	103
Fruit and vegetable farming	99.4	100.9	99.7
Meat and dairy industry	103	103	103
Fish industry	103	104	104
Procurement	103	103	102
Medical industry	100.9	108	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	98	107	104

Industry in all the union republics was further developed. The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for sales output and for growth rates in the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of Sales Output Plan	1st 9 Months of 1985 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1984	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.3	103.3	103.2
Ukrainian SSR	100.6	103.2	102.9
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2	105.0
Uzbek SSR	100	107.7	105.2
Kazakh SSR	100.5	103.7	102.4
Georgian SSR	100.1	106.2	103.8
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.8	104.2
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.2	103.7
Moldavian SSR	101	103.7	102.5
Latvian SSR	102	103.5	103.8
Kirghiz SSR	100	103.7	103.1
Tajik SSR	100.5	105.5	103.0
Armenian SSR	102	107.4	104.7
Turkmen SSR	102	102.5	101.3
Estonian SSR	102	102.5	102.9

Some 2,300 production associations and enterprises in a number of industrial ministries have been working under new management conditions in 1985. In most of them labor productivity growth rates have increased and contractual discipline has improved. Contractual commitments have been fully met by the Ministry of Light Industry in the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR's, the Ministry of the Food Industry in the Ukrainian, Azerbaijan, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry.

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in 1st 9 Months of 1985	1st 9 Months of 1985 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt- hours	1125	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	445	96
Gas, billion cubic meters	473	110
Coal, million metric tons	542	101
Steel, million metric tons	115	99
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	80.5	99.7
Steel pipes, million metric tons	14.4	101
Iron ore, million metric tons	185	99.9
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	24.5	106
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	455	104
Caustic soda, million metric tons	2.3	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	19.1	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	3.7	104
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	1.0	99
Motor vehicle tires, millions	48.6	102
Turbines, million kilowatts	14.7	100.8
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	11.0	109
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	40.5	100.7
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1980	111
with digital program control	761	140
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	504	99
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	10.9	102
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	3.6	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.1	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	172	107
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	707	109
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.3	106
Tractors, million horsepower	39.3	105
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	2.8	103
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.1	111
Combines, thousands:		
grain harvesting	84.0	95
corn harvesting	1.9	110

Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	7.1	92
Excavators, thousands	32.0	101
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	208	97
Paper, million metric tons	4.4	101
newsprint, billion square meters	24.6	102
Cement, million metric tons	97.3	99.6
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	99	101
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	8.9	103
Sewn goods, billion rubles	18.6	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.3	103
Footwear, million pairs	578	103
Meat (industrial yield), million metric tons	8.0	103
Sausage products, million metric tons	2.5	103
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	5.6	105
Animal oil, million metric tons	1.3	100.7
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	22.5	104
Margarine products, million metric tons	1.0	98
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	1.6	92
Confectionery, million metric tons	3.1	102
Canned foods, billion standard cans	13.5	104
fruits and vegetables	9.3	102
Clocks and watches, millions	50.5	100.7
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	690	103
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	892	94
Radio receivers, millions	6.4	93
Television sets, millions	6.9	104
color sets	3.0	112
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	4.4	103
refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	2.4	107
Washing machines, millions	3.7	111
Automobiles, thousands	992	100
Motorcycles and motorscooters, thousands	862	100.5
Furniture, billion rubles	5.9	105

The January-September plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas, coal, and iron ore and for the production of diesel fuel, a number of nonferrous metals, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, technological equipment for the light and food industries, tractors, grain harvesting combines, cotton harvesting and other agricultural machines, and excavators.

The planned volume was attained in the production of the majority of consumer goods: meat and sausage products, wholemilk and fish products, sewn and knitted goods, and many cultural, consumer, and economic goods. Production of nonalcoholic drinks and mineral waters rose by 25 percent in the third quarter, while output of wine and vodka products was reduced by one-third.

The pace of the technical retooling and reconstruction of industrial ministries' existing enterprises accelerated. The equipping of industrial sectors with high-productivity equipment continued. More than 3,500 comprehensively mechanized and automated sections, shops, and production units have been created over the last 9 months and around 6,000 mechanized flowline, automatic, and rotary lines have been introduced. The production and use of digital program-controlled metal-cutting machine tools and industrial robots has increased. Some 185 automated industrial process control systems have been introduced.

The production of more than 2,000 new types of output, including flexible automated systems, robotized complexes, and multifunction digital program-controlled machine tools has been assimilated and started. The production of machines for intensive techniques in agriculture has been increased. The increased output of progressive types of metal products has made it possible to save around 1 million metric tons of ferrous metals in the national economy.

The technical and economic indicators of a number of production facilities have improved somewhat, as has output quality. At the same time, certain sectors have not yet achieved production growth rates ensuring the fulfillment of the annual targets. The plan for the extraction and primary processing of oil and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and yarns, AC electric motors, forging and pressing machines, commercial lumber, paper, cement, woolen and linen fabrics, television sets, and radio receivers has not been fulfilled.

Considerable lags in fulfilling contractual commitments have been permitted by associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Enterprises in a number of ministries have not fulfilled the targets for the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology. Industrial labor collectives are mobilizing their efforts to fulfill this year's plan targets and socialist pledges, to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan, and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

CSA CITED ON MEAT, MILK, EGGS OUTPUT, PURCHASES

LD181543 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] A further increase in the output of meat and milk products has been registered in the country. The Central Statistical Administration has reported that state meat purchases increased by three percent in the first 9 months of this year compared to the same period last year. More milk and eggs were purchased. Notable improvements have taken place in livestock breeding, thanks to moves aimed at improving feed supply and raising the productivity of cattle. But the country thus far fails to fully meet the people's demand for meat.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 - 19 OCT

LD200159 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 - 19 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 October

In Turkmenistan 900,000 metric tons of cotton have gone from farms to procurement points since harvesting work began. (0100 GMT)

In Tashkent a large automated rice-processing works has become operational. Only four operators oversee the work of the enterprise, where technological processes are fully mechanized. The works' productivity per 24 hours is 360 metric tons of rice. (0304 GMT)

More than half the rayons of Orel Oblast have completed lifting of potatoes. (1200 GMT)

18 October

Harvesting has been completed in Tuva Oblast. The potato harvest is over in Sakhalin. There were typhoons and cyclones during the harvest period and the crop was flooded over several thousand hectares. Nevertheless, inhabitants of northern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands have enough potatoes for the winter . (0100 GMT)

Belgorod Oblast has entered the completion phase for beet harvesting; 130,000 metric tons daily are being dispatched to reception points. Following in the wake of south Ukraine farms, farmers in the central zone of the republic have started harvesting soya. Front-ranking farms are obtaining up to 25 quintals per hectare. This season the harvest has to be gathered from ore than 80,000 hectares. (1204 GMT)

Ryazan Oblast has completed the potato harvest. Potatoes have been lifted over an area of 93,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

To date 500,000 metric tons of sugar beet have been sent to procurement points in Orel Oblast. (1700 GMT)

Altay grain crop farmers are completing dispatch of their 3d million metric tons; ploughing has been carried out on thousands of hectares and all seed has been laid in and is now being brought up to a high sowing condition. The 4 millionth metric ton of cotton will be procured in Uzbekistan today. (1900 GMT)

More than 6,500,000 metric tons of raw cotton have reached procurement points of the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan. The harvesting is taking place earlier than last year and is reaching the final stages. The weather conditions have got worse in the last few days but a large amount of machinery continues working in the fields. Significantly more fine fiber cotton than last year has been harvested. (1100 GMT)

Cotton growers from Ashkhabad Oblast have delivered 100,000 metric tons of raw cotton to procurement points in Turkmenistan since the start of field work. (1900 GMT)

19 October

Sugar beet harvesting is being completed in the Bashkir ASSR; the crop has already been removed from 94 percent of the area on which it was grown. Machine operators in Omsk Oblast have carried out autumn ploughing on 1.5 million hectares -- four-fifths of the planned area. (0100 GMT)

Ryazan Oblast machine operators have by this morning carried out autumn ploughing on 1 million hectares, almost as much as is needed for spring crops. Sugar beet harvesting has been completed in the Mordovian ASSR. More than 195,000 metric tons have been delivered to reception points directly from the fields. Sales of sugar beet are continuing. (0304 GMT)

In Azerbaijan more than 775,000 metric tons of cotton have been delivered for processing. This is more than 110 percent of the plan. (0500 GMT)

FARM EQUIPMENT SUPPLY ISSUES DISCUSSED

LD181633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Issues of material and technical supplies for farm work next year and wintering on farms are being discussed today at the All-Union Operational Headquarters of the USSR State Committee for Agricultural Machinery.

There is a great deal of work to be done. For example, there are more than a million tractors to be repaired for spring sowing, almost haf a million grain combines to be repaired for winter, while many vehicles and grain harvesting and land improvement equipment also require repairs.

Meanwhile the supply of new machines to sovkhozes and kolkhozes continues: The Minsk tractor works, Rosselmash, and many other works of various ministries and departments are coping with this successfully. However certain collectives are not coping with plans for machine, equipment, and spare parts production. Among those lagging behind are the Altay, Vladimir and Chelyabinsk tractor plants. The Moscow, Yelets and Melitopol hydraulic power sets plants are late with spare parts deliveries. The plan for the supply of machines for harvesting corn and applying fertilizer, and for the supply of various plows, especially for work with the powerful K-700-type tractors is not being fulfilled. Similarly a large lag has formed at the Comselmash association despite a so-called adjustment downward of the plan, as well as at several other enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. Certain collectives of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are also lagging behind.

The Zhdanov and Karaganda combines have not delivered tens of thousands of metric tons of rolled metal to farms since the beginning of the year. The same applies to the Krivorog plant and certain other enterprises of the Ferrous Metals Ministry.

The All-Union Operational Headquarters for material and technical supplies to the agricultural industry has requested leaders of the Ministry of Railways to arrange a more rhythmic supply of freight cars to Syzran, Kutaisi and Mytishchi where a large amount of produce for sovkhozes and kolkhozes is accumulated.

DETAILS OF SIBERIA, KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST REPORTED

LD211509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] This week, harvesting on the grain fields of Siberia and Kazakhstan has been coming to an end. The lifting of potatoes, too, has almost been completed on the whole area, although potato lifters can still be seen on the fields lifting a second crop. In many cases the second crop gives another metric tonne, sometimes three, of tubers per hectare. As for the late crops -- corn, rice, sugar beet, sunflower, and soya -- a lot of them still remain to be harvested. This work is proceeding at the normal rate. For cotton farmers the conditions for cotton harvesting have worsened perceptibly. In the past few days there has been rain and, in places, rain and wet snow. However work is coming to an end: roughly one-quarter of the harvest remains to be gathered in before the plan is fulfilled. It must be said that in the past week the use of equipment on cotton farms has improved. While speaking of the current field work, one cannot leave out work aimed at growing the harvest in the first year of the 12th 5-year plan period.

The conditions for winter sowing in a number of the country's central oblasts have not been altogether favorable. Now sowing work is already going on in the south. Here, where incidentally the main winter crop areas are situated, it is being carried out more successfully, and the scale on which intensive technology is used has expanded considerably, which is the guarantee of obtaining stable harvests on the grain fields. Winter plowing has been delayed in a number of oblasts, but now that the fields have been cleared almost everywhere of their crops, this work should go noticeably faster.